

Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - CANADA:
becoming fair. Temp. 45-55 (14-17). Tomorrow:
sunny. Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (11-16).
WIND: Light, from the west. Temp. 45-55.
W. Tomorrow: Cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 45-55.
CHANCE: Moderate to rough.
W. Tomorrow: Temp. 45-55 (11-16). NEW
W. Tomorrow: Temp. 45-55 (11-16). YESTERDAY'S
W. Tomorrow: Temp. 45-55 (11-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 1

Austria	..... 5 S.	Libanon	..... 20 P.
Belgium	..... 12 S.	Luxembourg	..... 12 L.F.
Denmark	..... 22 S.	Morocco	..... 12 O.
France	..... 12 S.	Norway	..... 22 N.K.
Germany	..... 12 S.	Portugal	..... 8 E.C.
Greece	..... 10 P.	Spain	..... 12 P.
India	..... 20 S.	Sweden	..... 12 S.F.
Iran	..... 20 S.	Switzerland	..... 12 S.F.
Italy	..... 20 S.	Turkey	..... 12 S.F.
Japan	..... 20 S.	U.S. Army	..... 20 S.
South Africa	..... 20 S.	U.S. Navy	..... 20 S.
U.S.A.	..... 20 S.	U.S. Air Force	..... 20 S.
U.S. Marine Corps	..... 20 S.	U.S. Coast Guard	..... 20 S.
U.S. Navy	..... 20 S.	U.S. Air Force	..... 20 S.
U.S. Marine Corps	..... 20 S.	U.S. Coast Guard	..... 20 S.

27,914 PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1972 Established 1887



Destroyed building of French General Delegation in downtown Hanoi after a U.S. air raid on Wednesday.

U.S. Sets Raid Zone for Hanoi; Pompidou Gets Nixon Apology

New Delhi In Protest On Damage

PARIS, Oct. 12.—President Nixon has sent a personal message to President Georges Pompidou of France expressing regret for the damage at the French Delegation-General's headquarters in Hanoi, the Elysée Palace said today.

There was no further indication of the content of the message.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann also confirmed receiving the message of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers for the damage incurred by the French in Hanoi during a U.S. air raid yesterday.

And in Algiers, the United States expressed its regrets to the Algerian government for the damage to its embassy in Hanoi. The embassy's roof was blown off in the explosion at the nearby French building.

In New Delhi, meanwhile, the Indian government summoned U.S. chargé d'affaires Helen E. Stone to the Foreign Ministry today and gave her a formal protest over damage caused to the Indian mission in Hanoi during the U.S. raid.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the head of the Southeast Asian desk, V. V. Paranjape, warned Mr. Stone that any repetition of such raids could cause loss of life in the Indian mission, located near the French building.

The Indian government claimed that while everyone in the Indian mission escaped unhurt, some windows were broken, a ceiling in the chancery cracked and the ceiling in the charge d'affaires' offices caved in.

"This type of bombing in a thickly populated area is very dangerous," the spokesman said. Mr. Stone was asked to be more careful in these matters.

The Indian spokesman said Mr. Stone expressed regret that damage was caused to the Indian mission and called the incident unfortunate.

Hanoi radio reported today that Pierre Susini, head of the French mission to Hanoi who was injured during the U.S. raid, is still in "critical" condition. He is "suffering from severe burns covering 50 percent of the body," the broadcast said.

It said he was visited in a hospital last night by Premier Pham Van Dong.

In Paris, three French doctors, including Mr. Susini's son, departed today for Hanoi to care for the French envoy and others wounded during the raid. The group carried medicines, bottles of oxygen and blood for transfusions.

Thieu Still Believes In Military Solution

SAIGON, Oct. 12 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today told a crowd of 10,000 that he still believes in a military solution rather than a negotiated peace to end the Vietnam war.

Waving his arms and sweating profusely at a youth rally in a Cholon soccer stadium, Mr. Thieu declared: "We will have peace only with victory. We have to kill the Communists to the last man before we have peace."

["Those in South Vietnam who want to promote a coalition with the Communists should raise their hands. I am sure the population and the soldiers will not let them live for more than five minutes," Mr. Thieu also said according to United Press International.

[The Viet Cong have been calling for a tripartite government including Communists, nationalists and members of the Saigon regime excluding Mr. Thieu.]

Cryptically, he added: "If the Communists still pose a threat in Laos and Cambodia, there will be no peace at all."

Mr. Thieu cited South Vietnam's two neighbors as ex-



Nguyen Van Thieu

Targets in Area Are Restricted

SAIGON, Oct. 12 (AP).—U.S. planes kept up their attacks on North Vietnam today, but increased restrictions were reported placed on their operations in the Hanoi area following damage to three foreign missions during an American raid on the North Vietnamese capital yesterday.

A buffer zone was declared around Hanoi, and all future targets in the area must be cleared first by the Nixon administration, it was learned.

Security regulations prevented disclosure of the precise details of the new restrictions.

During yesterday's raid by 20 U.S. Navy planes from the carrier Midway, the residence of the French delegate-general was destroyed, the roof was blown off the Algerian Embassy, and minor damage was done to the headquarters of the Indian diplomatic mission, according to reports from Hanoi, Paris, Algiers and New Delhi.

6 Reported Killed

A Cambodian woman and five Vietnamese employed by the French mission were reported killed; Pierre Susini, the French delegate-general, was seriously injured and an Albanian diplomat who was calling on Mr. Susini received lesser injuries. No one was reported hurt at the Algerian or Indian buildings.

The U.S. Navy said the target of the raid was the Gia Lam railroad yard and repair shop on the northeastern outskirts of Hanoi.

Asked if the American bombs were on target, a Navy spokesman in Saigon replied: "I've checked all the operational reports and I've got no reports that they were not on target."

Sources said pilots who took part in the raid were being carefully questioned aboard the Midway. Reconnaissance reports were being scrutinized to assess whether a bomb or a North Vietnamese aircraft's missile was responsible for the damage. The results of the raid on Gia Lam were being looked at strongly, the Navy spokesman said.

He said it is believed that this was the first time the two targets were hit since the resumption of full-scale American bombing of the North last April. This would mean that they were removed from the restricted list by Washington, but it was not clear why they were chosen at a time when secret negotiations to end the war are under way in Paris.

The Navy spokesman would say only, "It's a valid military target."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and the U.S. command in Saigon have suggested that the damage might have been done by surface-to-air missiles that missed the American planes and detonated when they crashed to earth. But a Canadian television correspondent in Hanoi, Michael Maclear, said yesterday he saw at least three jets make repeated dives over the heart of Hanoi. Today he reported:

"Evidence overwhelming that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Brandt Hails E. German Détente Effort

By David Binder

DORTMUND, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt praised a East German Communist leadership today "for the contribution it is making to make ward the process of normalization" in relations with West Germany. "We thoroughly appreciate," he said, "the friendly word, uttered by a East German head of government about the East German state since its inception 23 years ago this week."

Speaking at the election campaign convention of his Social Democratic party, the senior partner in the Bonn government coalition, Mr. Brandt went on to hail the East Berlin regime's decision last week to pardon its political prisoners. He said: "In this federal republic, a good word was seldom lost on the German Democratic Republic. I just want to say the amnesty is a decision that we welcome. And I repeat: Goodwill yonder will encounter goodwill here."

The chancellor made the remarks while describing his government's program to obtain a treaty establishing the first formal relations between the two German states.

Treaty negotiations continued in Bonn today between Mr. Brandt's state secretary, Egon Bahr, and Mr. Bahr's East German counterpart, Michael Kohl.

Knowledgeable East and West German sources expect the treaty to be completed before the Nov. 19 elections in West Germany. The main sticking point is a definition of the relationship of the two German states to the German nation as a whole.

Mr. Brandt's praise of East Germany came toward the end of a two-hour speech in the vast Westphalia Hall. Speaking beneath a large banner bearing the words "Willy Brandt must remain chancellor," he devoted much of his address to the Social Democratic campaign theme—improvement of "the quality of life."

He said that to uphold and further the quality of West German life, the nation must urgently seek reforms in tax policy, property law and the transportation system.

Dotted with sharp personal attacks on the opposition Christian Democratic Union leadership of Rainer Barzel, the chancellor's speech struck several German journalists as peculiarly defensive in tone.

Party Bells' Gain

Resuming the rostrum later, Mr. Brandt seemed more sure of himself as he announced that the Social Democrats had attained a membership of 900,000, the largest of any West German party. Three years ago the membership was 800,000.

On its first day the Social Democratic convention was already a good deal livelier than the three-day Christian Democratic Union convention that ended in Wiesbaden yesterday. This was due in part to the sharp accounts set by several speakers and in part to open discussion of the campaign platform.

Opening the convention, Economics Minister Helmut Schmidt blamed West Germany's current inflation—a rise in living costs of 6.2 percent—directly on the Vietnam war.

"The ballooning of money and credit sums in the whole world is a consequence of the Vietnam war," he said, adding that the world currency system had been "destroyed by the Vietnam war."

"This means that besides difficulties" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nobel Medicine Prize to Briton, American

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Two immunologists, a Briton and an American, were awarded the 1972 Nobel Prize for medicine today for leading a breakthrough into the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases.

Dr. Rodney Robert Porter, of Oxford University, and Dr. Gerald Maurice Edelman, of New York's Rockefeller University, ended man's ignorance about the exact nature of antibodies, Sweden's Karolinska Institute or Medicine said in announcing the joint winners of the award, which carries a cash bonus of \$85,000.

Antibodies—largely unknown until 1959—are a group of blood proteins which help protect the human body against infection. The institute said the two scientists—working independently—had filled in the most important gaps in man's knowledge about them, laying "a firm foundation for truly rational research."

They did this by breaking the antibodies into their component molecules. The British scientist used a protein-splitting enzyme called papain, while Dr. Edelman clarified the nature of the crosslinks joining antibodies together.

Practical Results

The two men's findings prompted numerous researches, which led to practical results in the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, the institute said.

The medicine award tradition is the first of Nobel prizes given here each year. Prizes in literature, physics and economics will be announced later in month. There will be no word of a Nobel Peace Prize this year.

The awards, accompanied by millions and millions, will be presented by King Gustaf VI, 80, of Sweden, Europe's oldest reigning monarch, who celebrates his 90th birthday next month.

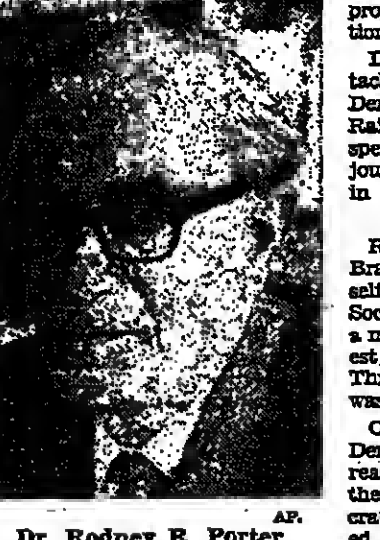
Dr. Edelman, 43, a native of New York, has been at the Rockefeller institution for 12 years. Married and with three children, he previously won the Morris Award of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Chemical Society's Lilly Award in biological chemistry.

In his 38s, he made the choice between a career with the violin and a scientific career. He is an excellent amateur violinist.

He received his doctor of medicine (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).



Dr. Gerald M. Edelman



Dr. Rodney R. Porter

U.S., Hungary Reach Accord On Key Outstanding Issues

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—The United States and Hungary reached agreement on key outstanding bilateral issues today in a major move signaling substantial improvement in U.S. relations with Eastern Europe.

The principal issue involved settlement of American war-damage and property claims. It was initiated here today after a week of negotiations.

The accord was clearly a result of President Nixon's meeting with Soviet leaders last May and the subsequent thaw which a growing number of Soviet bloc countries are using to seek closer economic and financial relations with the West.

It was also learned that Hungary formally asked last July for the most-favored-nation status, or lifting of U.S. tariff barriers on Hungarian goods. U.S. officials said that today's agreement clears the way for such action, which requires congressional approval.

Significant Breakthrough

Of Communist nations, only Poland and Rumania had been granted the most-favored-nation status.

Another significant breakthrough was seen in recent overtures by Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria for improved relations with the United States.

The United States, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmela met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers in New York last month and expressed Prague's willingness to discuss bilateral issues, including settlement of American war-damage and property claims.

Mr. Rogers also met with the Bulgarian foreign minister in New York last month. Following their meeting, it was reported that a Bulgarian delegation led by a deputy premier would visit the United States next year, the first such high-level visit since the end of World War II.

Bulgaria is the most staunchly pro-Soviet country in the Warsaw Pact, which also includes the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany and Rumania.

East European efforts to climb on the détente bandwagon include a growing interest in the Western world's financial network. Rumania has already applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, while Hungary and Poland have made cautious friendly gestures toward the IMF.

Last summer, Hungary became the first Soviet bloc nation to successfully float a \$25 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

After Four Days of Talks Kissinger Returns to U.S.; Hanoi Envoy Flying Home

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger left this afternoon following four days of secret talks with the North Vietnamese. And tonight it was announced that Le Duc Tho, the top-ranking North Vietnamese participating in the secret talks, would leave for Hanoi tomorrow.

A smiling Mr. Kissinger, who stayed over last night after calling his plane at the last minute, was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson.

Mr. Kissinger made no comment before boarding the plane for Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, where he arrived shortly before 10 p.m. local time.

A report on the negotiations was radioed to Mr. Nixon as the President flew from Washington to Atlanta for a day of campaigning.

Mr. Kissinger did not meet with Mr. Tho or with Xuan Thuy, head of Hanoi's peace talks delegation, today. At the weekly public talks session on the Avenue Kleber, a North Vietnamese spokesman said that Mr. Tho had stayed at the North Vietnamese headquarters at Champs-Élysées today and received no visitors.

Mr. Thuy did not show up for today's public session. The North Vietnamese spokesman said that he was "tired and resting."

Mr. Kissinger's second unexpected layover last night also was likely due to four grueling days of negotiating. Tuesday he got no more than four hours of sleep, and the negotiations last night apparently lasted until well into the night.

Tight-Lipped Spokesmen

Today's public session, though it spotlighted the differences, threw no light on how close to agreement, or to rupture, the two sides are. Spokesmen for the U.S. and North Vietnamese delegations were unusually tight-lipped—so tight-lipped in fact that they contributed to the feeling that the crucial stage in negotiations had been reached.

Asked to give newsmen the tone of today's session, U.S. spokesman David Lambermont said, "I am always reluctant to give you a capsule recapitulation of a plenary session. I am especially reluctant today." Mr. Lambermont refused even to restate the present U.S. position on a number of political issues in Vietnam—contributing to the impression that there has been some change. He said he would avoid trespassing during what President Nixon had called a "sensitive stage of negotiations."

In Washington yesterday, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey also had refused to "refer back to previous statements by any party."

Mr. Tho's departure for Hanoi would tend to underline the importance of the present stage. From all appearances, he is returning to Hanoi with as much as he can hope to get, and whether it is enough or not will determine the chances for a breakthrough before the U.S. elections. The North Vietnamese will be bearing in mind the possibility that Mr. Nixon will be more difficult to negotiate with after the elections than before.

U.S. Ambassador to the peace talks William P. Rogers gave a key to one of the stumbling blocks when he asked in his opening remarks for the North Vietnamese what assurances they would give on withdrawing their military units from South Vietnam and restricting future infiltration.

After the meeting, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Provisional Revolutionary Government's foreign minister, said in response that "the so-called question of mutual troop withdrawal—is an outdated question which we rejected" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

House Votes \$74.373 Billion For U.S. Defense; Most Since 1945

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives today approved a \$74.373-billion Defense Department appropriation bill, the largest since World War II.

It contains \$8.100 billion for a large variety of weapons, including the British-made Harrier aircraft, new F-15 jet fighters for the Air Force and additional A-10 fighter-bombers.

The vote was 318 to 42.

The Senate is expected to complete congressional action on the bill and send it to the White House by tomorrow night.

The bill represents a cut of \$5.200 billion from President Nixon's request and is a compromise version of separate bills passed earlier by each chamber of Congress.

The compromise included \$7.100 billion approved by the House but originally turned down by the Senate for advance payments to purchase another \$4 billion jet fighters for the Marine Corps in the financial year beginning next July 1.



GERMAN CAMPAIGN—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt at Social Democratic party convention in Dortmund yesterday standing under a poster urging his re-election.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The NATO allies are expected to announce here early next week that they have agreed to a formula with the Soviet Union for the timing of proposed negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe and preparations for the European security conference.

This follows months of suspicion that the Russians were not prepared to take part in the force-reduction talks which NATO wanted held in parallel with discussions, proposed by the Finns to take place in Helsinki next month, which could lead to an East-West security plan.

Although the Russians have seemed to prefer delaying negotiations on force reductions until the security conference was over, it now appears they will start multilateral talks about the security conference on Nov. 32 and about balanced force reductions before the end of January.

It is felt that if the Soviet Union fails, after all, to start force-reduction talks within the next four months, the security conference preparations could be broken off. On both counts, there are still technical difficulties about representation to be ironed out, but these are not expected to prevent next week's announcement that parallel talks with the Russians will proceed.

Scheel Confers With Chou On EEC, Trade Relations

PEKING, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel met Chinese Premier Chou En-lai for two hours today for discussions which German delegation sources said were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding.

They also characterized the talks, on the second day of the West German leader's four-day visit, as friendly and open-minded.

Yesterday, West Germany and China signed a communiqué agreeing to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors.

Today, the two men discussed

European security, the enlarged European Economic Community and the EEC summit conference to be held in Paris later this month, the German sources said. They also talked about the possibility of a trade agreement.

The sources said Mr. Chou showed great interest in the West German color television system PAL, which is also used in a number of other countries, and spoke about beginning scientific exchanges between China and West Germany.

Mr. Scheel briefed the Chinese leader on West Germany's position concerning the seating of the two Germanys at the United Nations, they added.

Chi Also Present

The foreign minister yesterday spent five hours in talks with his Chinese counterpart, Chi Peng-fei, who was also present at today's talks.

The meeting with Mr. Chou ended Mr. Scheel's political talks here. Tomorrow, he will visit the Great Wall and the Ming tombs, the Chinese capital's best-known tourist spots, about 35 miles away.

Mr. Scheel, who leaves for home on Saturday, today also toured a Peking handicrafts factory and was host at a luncheon for the ambassadors to China of Common Market countries. Tonight, he is due to watch a performance of a revolutionary ballet, the "Red Detachment of Women."

Tomorrow night, he will host a banquet in return for one in his honor given last night by Mr. Chi.

Taiwan: Trade Unaffected

TAIPEI, Oct. 12 (AP).—The establishment of diplomatic relations between West Germany and China will not affect trade ties between Bonn and Taipei, a spokesman for the Nationalist Chinese Bureau of Foreign Trade said today.

The spokesman said Taiwan will continue to export to West Germany. He said the diplomatic ties between Peking and Bonn have "nothing to do with the trade between Taipei and Bonn."

West Germany is Taiwan's biggest commercial partner in Europe. Their two-way trade reached \$169.9 million last year, with Taiwan registering a favorable balance of \$17.7 million. Taiwan exports totaled \$93.8 million, mostly processed farm products, and it imported some \$76.1 million worth of machinery.

Brandt Hails E. Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

ferent national aspects, the decisive cause of all price rises in Europe can be removed only when the United States of America reaches a situation in which it can overcome its inflation. That means when it ends the war in Vietnam, when it gets its payments balance in order."

Until Mr. Schmidt spoke no West German leader had dared link this country's economic situation to the Vietnam war with such clarity.

Another sharp accent was set by Wolfgang Roth, leader of the Young Socialists. He told the 400 delegates that his comrades believed in a policy that was "anti-capitalist."

Mr. Brandt sought later to take the edge off Mr. Roth's implied demand by saying that it was "part of the continuing discussion in the party."

Russia, Iran Sign

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Iran and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement on the development of their economic and technical cooperation over the next 15 years.

At the same time, Foreign Ministers Andrei A. Gromyko and Abbas Ali Khatibzadeh put their signatures to a plan for cultural exchanges through 1976.

Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorniy and Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi together with Queen Farah watched the ceremony.

Two Koreas In 1st Formal Unity Talks

Discuss Ways to 'Dissolve Mistrust'

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Oct. 12 (NYT).—North and South Korea started a political conference here today in the latest move to improve their relations and seek eventual reunification of their divided nation.

It was the first meeting of the North-South joint coordinating committee created under the July 4 communiqué in which Seoul and Pyongyang pledged peaceful unification efforts free of outside interference.

It was the two Koreas' first formal bilateral conference since the nation was partitioned in 1945, although Red Cross societies from the North and the South had begun meetings to reunite separated Korean families.

Today's closed-door conference, which lasted four hours and 25 minutes, was attended by Lee Hu Rak, director of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency, and by North Korea's second vice-premier, Pak Sung Chul. Each had two aides at the talks in Freedom House, a South Korean building in this armistice border village.

It was decided that the next meeting would be held "in the latter part of October."

A joint statement following the meeting said that the delegates "conferred on various problems between the North and the South which had arisen since the North-South joint communiqué was issued, reaffirmed the spirit of the communiqué."

It also stated that the two sides "earnestly" discussed how to "dissolve misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South," to "promote a grand national unity" and to "accelerate the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland."

Kissinger, Tho Leave Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

a long time ago... this observation alone enables you to judge the atmosphere of the meeting."

Mr. Porter's question would appear to underline the importance the United States gives to understanding Hanoi's military intentions before any political bargain can be struck. As Mr. Lambertson put it, "There is a question of confidence if any agreement is to be lasting."

But if the United States and North Vietnamese spokesmen were extremely reticent today on possibilities for a political settlement, both the Saigon and Viet Cong spokesmen showed signs of uneasiness. The Saigon spokesman, echoing President Nguyen Van Thieu's comments in Saigon today, called the three-part coalition proposed by the Communists "absurd," and said "everybody rejects it." The Viet Cong spokesman said that "peace is not for tomorrow."

The Hanoi delegation was particularly harsh on yesterday's bombing of downtown Hanoi, including the demolition of the French consulate general's headquarters. Nguyen Minh Vy, Mr. Thieu's deputy, said the bombing could "only prolong the present deadlock at the Paris conference."

Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi delegation spokesman, called it a "wanton act of terrorism." He said it was "nonsense" for Washington to pretend it wasn't deliberate, and said the "pieces of the bombs marked 'Made in U.S.A.'" had been found.

The Paris daily Le Monde, in a dispatch from its Saigon correspondent, said today that the plot "error" in bombing the diplomatic quarter of Hanoi at a time when negotiations were so sensitive might not really have been an error.

In recalling the recent case of Air Force Gen. John Lavelle, who sent his squadrons out to bomb unauthorized targets, Jean-Claude Pomonti wrote that yesterday's bombing could be more of the same, and would show how difficult it is, with peace perhaps near, "to control the actions of a war machine that is so powerful."

la chrysothèque

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OLD CARS NEVER DIE—Stacked like dominoes to form a fence around a junk yard off Highway 45 north of Ferris, Texas, these cars are probably not what Mrs. Lyndon Johnson had in mind when she was championing highway beautification.

Hungary, U.S. Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

Eurobond issue, opening the way for the floating of a \$140 million bond issue by the Moscow-sponsored International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

A week ago, Hungary floated a \$50 million bond issue on the European financial market, this time on more favorable terms. American banks are reported to have participated indirectly in arranging the float. Congressional restrictions bar U.S. banks from extending loans to nations which failed to settle U.S. property and war-damage claims.

Western economic sources said the bond floatings were arranged by James Peck, deputy director of the Hungarian national bank, who negotiated the claims settlement accord here this week.

All these developments are said to meet with Soviet approval as they evolve within the broad framework of détente. The Russians are seen eager to open lines of credit in the West while the United States has insisted on dealing with East European countries on an individual basis in hopes to strengthen their independent interests.

U.S. Wants EEC To Define Policy Toward America

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP).—The United States would like Western European leaders to come up with a clear statement at their summit meeting next week on the enlarged Common Market's future relations with North America.

With a serious trade imbalance, the United States is concerned that free trade within the expanding Common Market will mean harder going for American exports.

U. S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers was said to have discussed future U.S. relations with the market at a meeting yesterday with Irish Foreign Minister Patrick J. Hillery.

Informants said they understood that Mr. Rogers expressed to Mr. Hillery the hope that at its Oct. 19-21 summit in Paris, the European Economic Community would issue a clear and positive statement on how the community views its relations with the United States and Canada in the years to come.

Mr. Rogers received Mr. Hillery in a tower suite of a midtown New York hotel in the last round of a series of meetings the secretary has been holding with statesmen attending the autumn UN session.

German Faces Hijack Charges

FRANKFURT, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—A West German mercenary, shot and wounded by Frankfurt police after allegedly threatening to blow up a Luftwaffe aircraft, was charged today with air piracy.

Police sources said that 30-year-old Friedrich Schuetz's "bomb" had turned out to be a tooth brush glass filled with semi-liquid soap.

Schuetz, shot by police as he left the Boeing-727 yesterday after it landed here from Lisbon, was said to have fought in underground organizations in Africa and was being deported by the Portuguese from Angola.

Russians Plan Tests of Rockets

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union last night announced it would carry out a series of rocket launching tests in the Pacific beginning Friday for 17 days and warning ships and planes to stay clear.

That said the tests would be carried out in an area of the north-central Pacific, west of Japan, with a radius of 40 nautical miles.

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U.S. Sets Up a Buffer Zone For Hanoi Restricting Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

French residence hit by bombs. International broadcasts heard here suggest stray Vietnamese missile hit French quarters. These broadcasts make no mention of simultaneous bombing of two other residential areas nearby.

"We filmed dead and debris and two distinct bomb craters at these sites. Although I did not actually see bombs dropping, we filmed a low-flying jet which almost certainly hit all three targets with stick of bombs, targets hit being in direct line of flight."

"Today French Consul Christian Calvy showed me fragments found by staff amid the debris. He stated on film he believes these are bomb fragments, but French were getting expert military advice." He said the fragments have Latin letters MOD then obliterated letters, then letters OR, appearing to spell word "model" and giving a manufacturing designation.

"Virtually no diplomats here believe stray-missile theory." Meanwhile, government troops fought their way into the hamlet of Xom Suoi, 23 miles north of Saigon, and regained control of it this morning. North Vietnamese troops who had held the hamlet for five days apparently were pulling back, and some fighting was continuing about 300 yards to the west.

Xom Suoi was about 95 percent destroyed yesterday by bombing, artillery fire and ground fighting. Its people began returning today as South Vietnamese troops moved through the town, looking for enemy stragglers and casualties.

At least eight hamlets in the area were taken over by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong last week. Most are now back in government hands. But military sources said one of two hamlets in the village of Hoa Lot, 20 miles northeast of Saigon and about four miles southeast of Xom Suoi, still was under Communist control.

Saigon forces also recaptured Ba To, a district town in Quang Ngai Province, far to the north. Ba To fell to North Vietnamese attack Sept. 17. A correspondent

Frenchman Says He Set Up Secret Vietnam Talks

PARIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—A former French representative in North Vietnam said here today that he had organized the start of the secret peace talks in Paris between President Nixon's National Security Adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

Jean Sainteny, who served as France's delegate-general in North Vietnam from 1954-1958, said that the first meetings had been held at his home in Paris.

He added that he had arranged the secret talks at the request of the United States.

Mr. Sainteny was questioned about his role in setting up the talks as Mr. Kissinger left Paris after his latest round of secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

He said that the secret negotiations had started because President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger believed that the weekly Vietnam talks here were getting bogged down. They felt the need for more direct parallel talks and asked him to organize them, Mr. Sainteny added.

French Submarine Sinks at Moorings

LORIENT, France, Oct. 12 (AP).—The French submarine La Sirène sank at its moorings yesterday after emergency bulkheads failed to stop water pouring in through an open torpedo tube.

The torpedo-tube door accidentally had blocked open during routine maintenance. Sailors tried to stem the water by closing bulkheads in the forward end of the submarine. But the water pressure was too high, and the bulkheads gave way, flooding other compartments.

The 700-ton vessel will be refloated in the next few days. There were no casualties.

who flew over Ba To reported it was reduced to rubble by weeks of artillery and bombing strikes.

An American military instructor was killed and another wounded when a convoy was ambushed by enemy forces on Highway 15, about 26 miles southwest of Saigon. The convoy was on its way to a base near the resort city of Vung Tau, where South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops receive training from American Green Beret instructors.

"Seven Cambodians and Vietnamese were killed and five wounded in the ambush, according to field reports."

Thieu Wants To Win War

(Continued from Page 1)

Cambodians tried to retain their neutrality and they are losing the country. We cannot let this happen to South Vietnam."

Mr. Thieu repeated his peace proposals of last January, saying that he was "willing to resign, willing to sacrifice myself for peace" and allow the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front to participate in free elections if they laid down their arms and "renounced violence." But he held out little hope that they would do this.

"In the four years that the Communists have sat at the Paris peace talks, there has been no progress," he said. "They waited for this year to send their troops South to fight their last battle before talking peace. They are sacrificing their last soldiers in this battle, and we have to defeat the Communists before there is peace."

Mr. Thieu repeated his "four no's—no coalition government, no neutrality, no territorial concessions to the Communists, and no political activity by the Communists in South Vietnam."

He again attacked the "colonialists" and Communist henchmen who are trying to sell out the country, but mentioned no names. Nor did he make any reference to the secret Paris talks between U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese diplomats.

Da Nang Mayor Ousted

SAIGON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Mr. Thieu has dismissed the mayor of Da Nang, South Vietnam's second city, following allegations of corruption in the supply of rice to 250,000 refugees living near the city, officials sources said today.

He also appointed a new commander for the First Infantry Division and a new mayor of Hue in a general reshuffle of top jobs in two of the country's northernmost provinces.

21 GI Deaths Top Weekly Toll in a Year

SAIGON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The U.S. command announced the highest U.S. troop casualty toll in more than a year today—21 Americans killed in combat and 53 wounded.

All but one of the dead and most of the wounded were the result of an explosion Oct. 1 in the gun turret of the cruiser Newport News, which killed 30 crewmen and wounded 37.

Although the U.S. Navy had labeled the explosion an accident, a command spokesman said the casualties were listed as combat losses because the vessel was firing on Communist positions at the time.

The Saigon command reported that 408 South Vietnamese troops were killed in combat and 1,707 wounded, reflecting a continuing high level of ground fighting in the face of Hanoi's six-month-old offensive.

A South Vietnamese communiqué claimed 2,043 Communists were killed.

Rand Documents Reportedly Tell of Vietnam Massacres

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Anthony Russo, co-defendant in the "Fentagon Papers" case in the United States, said today he had evidence that allied ground troops slaughtered the inhabitants of two entire hamlets in South Vietnam.

He told the International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina the information was available in a major Rand Corporation report entitled "Viet Cong Motivation and Moral Project."

Mr. Russo, who worked for the Rand Corporation, a private research body specializing in war studies, from 1954 to 1962, said this report contained 62,788 pages of transcripts of interviews with Vietnamese prisoners and defectors. He said the report shows that the My Lai massacre was not unique.

"The interviews give at least two examples of entire hamlets being slaughtered by ground troops," said Mr. Russo. South Koreans were involved in one of the cases, he alleged.

The international commission, a private organization, is holding a series of hearings in Copenhagen this week under the chairmanship of a former Swedish cabinet minister and sociologist Gunnar Myrdal.

"Torture of Prisoners"

Mr. Russo said the interviews give in detail the "torture of prisoners, the massacre of civilians, unrestricted bombing of villages and hospitals, the use of poisonous chemicals and other horrors of the war like the effects of napalm and anti-personnel weapons."

"Regarding war crimes, the Rand interviews show little that is not already widely known. The important point is that they existed in 1965 and were widely circulated throughout the U.S. government at that time."

Mr. Russo said an example of the unparalleled brutality of the allied invaders is shown in a 14-page Rand report prepared in

1966 by Leon Gouge at the request of Gen. William Westmoreland, then the U.S. commander in Vietnam.

"The report presents excerpts of interviews which discuss brutality of the U.S. mercenaries in the Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, Dinh Provinces. These few interviews alone mention is made of over 200 deaths of men, women and children in an entire hamlet," Mr. Russo said.

"The entire hamlet of Kien Hoa was wiped out by U.S. troops with only five people escaping," Mr. Russo said.

House Panel Cites Torture, Death Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—A House investigating committee said today that the Pentagon failed to investigate charges American soldiers had tortured and killed prisoners in the Vietnam.

The report, prepared by a subcommittee on Foreign Relations and Government Information, said it was "possible many of the more than 100 Viet Cong suspects killed by South Vietnamese soldiers were civilians singled out for assassination through faulty intelligence."

"Serious Moral Issue"

The report questioned serious moral considerations U.S. support for a program allegedly included the torture and murder of South Vietnamese civilians.

In a series of hearings two years, the subcommittee heard testimony that U.S. soldiers dropped suspected helicopters, starved the death, pushed rods into brains and otherwise tortured and killed them. The report was denied by administration spokesmen.

The committee called defense Secretary Melvin R. Anderson to fully investigate these allegations of crimes committed by U.S. military personnel in Vietnam against civilians and of Viet Cong atrocities.

The report said the defense was "unofficially" called attention of a high-ranking defense Department official staff conference. To the edge of the committee, there been no effort by DOD (the Department of Defense) to the serious charges of the described...

The Alternatives

"These charges should either be substantiated or repudiated after an impartial and thorough investigation."

The Phoenix program was a gun in 1968 to identify members of the Viet Cong political structure and "neutralize" through death or indefinite imprisonment, usually without trial.

The report quoted administration officials as saying suspected Viet Cong agents killed from 1968 through 1971.

Tito Sees Marchais

BELGRADE, Oct. 12 (AP).—President Tito today met with G. Marchais, deputy secretary general of the French Communist party, the news agency said. Mr. Marchais, who with a French party delegation, scheduled to visit Croatia and Slovenia as well as Yugoslavia.

WEATHER

ALGABRE	17	43	Cloud
AMSTERDAM	12	53	Fair
ANKARA	15	64	Cloud
ATHENS	21	75	Fair
BAGHDAD	27	81	Cloud
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloud
BERLIN	12	54	Cloud
BOMBAY	10	26	Overcast
BUEENOS AIRES	21	70	Cloud
CAIRO	22	50	Sunny
CARACAS	21	70	Cloud
COPENHAGEN	12	53	Overcast
COSTA MESA	12	53	Overcast
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloud
EDINBURGH	12	53	Cloud
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloud
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloud
GENEVA	12	53	Cloud
HAARLEM	12	53	Cloud
HAMBURG	12	53	Cloud
HONG KONG	21	70	Fair
LA PAZ	21	70	Cloud
LONDON	12	53	Cloud
LISBON	12	53	Cloud
LYON	12	53	Cloud
MADRID	12	53	Cloud
MILAN	14	57	Sunny
MONTREAL	12	53	Sunny
MOSCOW	12	53	Cloud
MURCIE	24	57	Cloud
NEW YORK	12	53	Fair
NICE	12	53	Fair
OSLO	12	53	Fair
PARIS	12	53	Cloud
PRAGUE	12	53	Sunny
ROME	21	70	Overcast
SEATTLE	12	53	Cloud
STOCKHOLM	12	53	Cloud
TOKYO	21	70	Cloud
VENICE	12	53	Cloud
VIENNA	12	53	Cloud
WASHINGTON	12	53	Sunny
ZURICH	12	53	Cloud

at 1700 GMT, others at 1200.

Premier-Elect Of Norway Sees Pact with EEC

OSLO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Lars Korvald, Norway's premier-elect, said tonight he had succeeded in forming a three-party non-socialist government which would negotiate a free trade agreement with the European Common Market.

But Mr. Korvald, emerging from a long meeting with delegations from the Christian People's Party, the Center (agrarian) party and an anti-market faction of the Liberal party, declined to give the names of these filling the 15 cabinet

Nixon Hails 'New Era'

Large Cheering Crowd Greet Nixon During Atlanta Parade

By Carroll Kilpatrick

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 (AP).—President Nixon received his most enthusiastic welcome here today as he made his way through the city and probably only motorcade this fall in the Deep South.

Thousands of Georgians packed 17 blocks of downtown Atlanta to cheer the President, his wife and his children.

Nixon, his wife beside him, in an open car for most of the motorcade route. He stopped for a moment to get out and shake hands with the crowd.

A speech later to supporters in 10 Southern states, the President said that "this election is a new era in political history of the South" and that hereafter, no party like the South for granted.

"It will be good for the good and the nation," he said. He denied that he had a strategy and denied the South has different interests from other parts of the country.

Much Hotter Issue

During this year "is a much hotter issue in Michigan than in any other," he said. "It does not mean that the people of Michigan are more hostile to me than the people of Alabama and Georgia. It means that the issue of Vietnam is more important to them than it is to us."

The President made no mention of Vietnam negotiations in remarks here.

The motorcade route, anti-Vietnam signs predominated in the critical places, but were scarce in anti-war areas.

Some demonstrators demanding the President accept the Hanoi proposals.

There was agreement that the turnout was larger than the big turnout that turned out to welcome

the President.

President Nixon, in retreating week that he is against bus-busing, urged Congress to act on adjournment.

Mr. Mansfield first asked unanimous consent to put the anti-busing bill aside and take up the elemental appropriation. Sen. B. Allen, D. Ala., objected.

Allen Asked Vote.

When Sen. Mansfield voted to switch the legislation to the Senate, Sen. Allen said would insist on a vote on whether the members were willing to let the anti-busing bill.

The bill was shelved after the vote rejected a third attempt to take a filibuster by opponents.

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presidential candidate Nixon here in 1960 and 1968, but there was no agreement on the actual numbers.

Police Capt. M.A. Hornsby said 700,000 persons saw the President on the ride from the airport to downtown Atlanta and fire department commander J.D. Cooper put the figure at 500,000. Some other observers thought that those figures could be cut at least in half in the interest of accuracy.

Big Crowd by Any Count

But it was a big crowd by any count, and the President said it was "the biggest one we have had," apparently meaning in this campaign. He has had bigger crowds on other occasions and in other places.

When the President reached the downtown hotel where he conferred with supporters from 10 Southern states, a reporter asked if this kind of reception made him want to hit the campaign trail more often.

"This thing, of course, is enjoyable, the opportunity to see the people in the rest of the country, and I will do as much as I can between now and the election, but I have to be President first," Mr. Nixon replied.

Asked how many more days he would campaign, the President said that would "depend on how much business we have in the Congress. We will determine that in the next week."

The President returned to Washington tonight to receive a report from Henry A. Kissinger, who returned to the capital after four days of negotiations with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho, in Paris.

The Democratic nominee kept up his attack on President Nixon's Vietnam policies in a speech to a cheering crowd that filled Boston's 6,000-seat National Guard Armory for a \$25-a-plate fund-raising dinner last night.

Sen. McGovern was joined by an array of Kennedy-Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who introduced him; Jean Kennedy Smith, the senator's sister; Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, eldest son of the late Robert F. Kennedy; and Caroline Kennedy, the 14-year-old daughter of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Continuing his campaigning in the Boston area, Sen. McGovern switched his fire to economic issues, saying that the Nixon administration has fought improvements in the areas of minimum wage, social security, and pension reform.

"These are things an administration that cared about workers would not do," he said in a speech prepared for a breakfast for labor leaders today.

Yesterday, the Democratic nominee made a luncheon speech to some 1,000 of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's precinct captains.

Appeals for Support

Sen. McGovern's speech followed appeals for support of the Democratic ticket from Mr. Daley and State Attorney General Edward Hanrahan, who is running for re-election while being tried for conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the 1969 shooting of two Black Panther leaders.

Noting that the purpose of the meeting was "to help each other," Sen. McGovern recited Chicago's crucial role in providing the votes that enabled President Kennedy to carry Illinois by 6,000 votes in the 1960 presidential election.

"I'm counting on the people in this room to do for our national

ticket in 1972 what you did in 1960," Sen. McGovern said.

At the same time, in Bethlehem, Pa., security was tightened for Democratic vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver's speech to the Pennsylvania State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America after an unidentified man telephoned city hall and warned: "Shriver will be dead when he leaves the meeting."

Mr. Shriver left the meeting on schedule without incident.

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"I'm counting on the people in this room to do for our national



NOW HEAR THIS—Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., talking to some of the juvenile inmates who were sent out to negotiate during riot at Washington jail Wednesday.

Shun House Panel's Bugging Queries

Four Top Nixon Associates Refuse to Testify

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Four of President Nixon's top aides and former aides today declined to appear voluntarily before the House Banking and Currency Committee to testify on matters relating to the Watergate bugging incident.

The four aides are Clark MacGregor, the President's campaign manager; John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and, until July 1, Mr. Nixon's campaign manager; Maurice H. Stans, former commerce secretary and now the chief Nixon fund-raiser; and John W. Dean, the President's special counsel who conducted an in-house Watergate investigation for the executive branch.

In a letter delivered last night to Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, the Banking Committee chairman, Kenneth W. Parkinson, the lawyer for the Nixon campaign, said that Messrs. Mitchell, Stans and MacGregor were advised not to appear, chiefly because the committee had no authority to conduct an investigation. A White House spokesman said Mr. Dean had also advised Rep. Patman that he would not appear because of a long-standing precedent against presidential aides appearing for congressional investigations.

Rep. Patman's committee voted, 20 to 15, last week not to open a full-scale Watergate investigation and subpoena witnesses. Nonetheless, Rep. Patman went ahead and asked the four Nixon aides to appear today voluntarily.

Last night, Rep. Patman denounced their decision not to appear.

"For the first time, a presidential campaign has been carried on as if it is a secret society," Rep. Patman said. "Everyone loses if elections become back-alley affairs decided through espionage."

Rep. Patman said the decision by the aides is "a sad spectacle—a massive cover-up... I'm convinced that it was dictated by the White House." He said it is "an insult to every single American who believes in free, open elections. It is an arrogant act, an amazing act for those who are supposed to be seeking the votes of the American people."

He said he would persist in trying to obtain a public airing of the financial affairs relating to the break-in and bugging at the Democrats' Watergate headquarters.

Ervin Drops Idea

In developments yesterday relating to the case and reports of alleged political spying by the Republicans:

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights, said that he will not press for a congressional investigation, as he had indicated he would last week. In a telephone interview, Sen. Ervin said that even though the Watergate incident and related espionage is "one of the central issues in the presidential election," very few people on Capitol Hill are aroused enough about it to press for an investigation.

Three defendants in the criminal trial of the Watergate incident said yesterday that they are being followed and that their telephone lines have been tapped. In court papers filed yesterday, former White House aide G. Gordon Liddy, one of the seven defendants, gave accounts of two cloak-and-dagger incidents in which he said he was under surveillance. In both cases, according to Mr. Liddy, he was able to shake his "shadow."

The affidavits from Mr. Liddy, James E. Howard Hunt Jr., also a former White House aide charged in the case, and from James W. McCord, former security director for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, were among a vast volume of documents filed yesterday—the deadline set for all motions in the criminal trial.

Mr. Hunt's affidavit says that during a Sept. 22 telephone conversation from his home in Potomac, Md., with his attorney William O. Bittman "I heard someone on the line make the statement, 'That's Bittman.' At the time of this conversation, no one was on any of the telephone extensions in my home."

Mr. McCord says in his affidavit that he tested the telephone lines in his home and at his two business offices. The tests, he said, "indicated that a tap exists, or has existed, at frequent intervals subsequent to my arrest in connection with the instant indictment." In addition, Mr. McCord said that he had been followed by two unknown individuals.

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D.C. Prison Rebellion Ends, As Inmates Free Hostages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—After demanding liberty or death, armed inmates at the District of Columbia jail released early today and released 11 guards they held hostage for nearly 24 hours.

The some 50 rioting inmates returned control of the century-old prison's Cellblock 1 to corrections officials after lengthy negotiations and an extraordinary session which was to resume before a federal district court judge here today.

"I just hope," one inmate said of chances for reform at the jail, "I've got to wait and see."

One of the guards, Lt. Charles Wren, suffered a laceration of the head, prison officials said. Others were said to be unharmed.

Their release came at midnight while inmates, lawyers, police and newsmen milled around in a high-ceilinged room called the jail's rounds. The guards and later Corrections Commissioner Kenneth Hardy, had been seized in the early-morning hours yesterday by inmates who initially had only one demand—freedom—and who declared they were willing to die to win it.

Hearing at Night

Hours of negotiation brought the court hearing late last night. Judge William Bryant ordered a series of reforms and measures and blocked reprisals against the inmates after six of them appeared to air their grievances.

"There'll be no harassment or personally imposed retaliation by any of the personnel," he said.

Judge Bryant heard the complaints as part of a two-year-old suit seeking reforms at the jail. He ordered those involved to be ready in two weeks for a hearing on the suit and also sent lawyers into the prison for interviews with inmates.

Taking direct action on one grievance, Judge Bryant ordered that 16 and 17-year-old offenders be separated from older inmates.

"I called this emergency hearing to determine if any conditions exist at the D.C. jail which are inconsistent with the condition of a human being," the judge told the six prisoners selected by other inmates to appear in court.

"We want those little kids out of there, I mean, 15 and 16-year-old kids thrown in with hardened criminals," said inmate William Brown.

"You Keep Writing"

Brown said the inmates "want heat, they want food, you keep writing, writing, writing on motions; it won't do any good unless you give this man the money he needs to operate."

Brown referred to Commissioner Hardy, who for long hours was the 12th and most important hostage. Mr. Hardy, after spending much of yesterday under threat of death, was stricken with chest

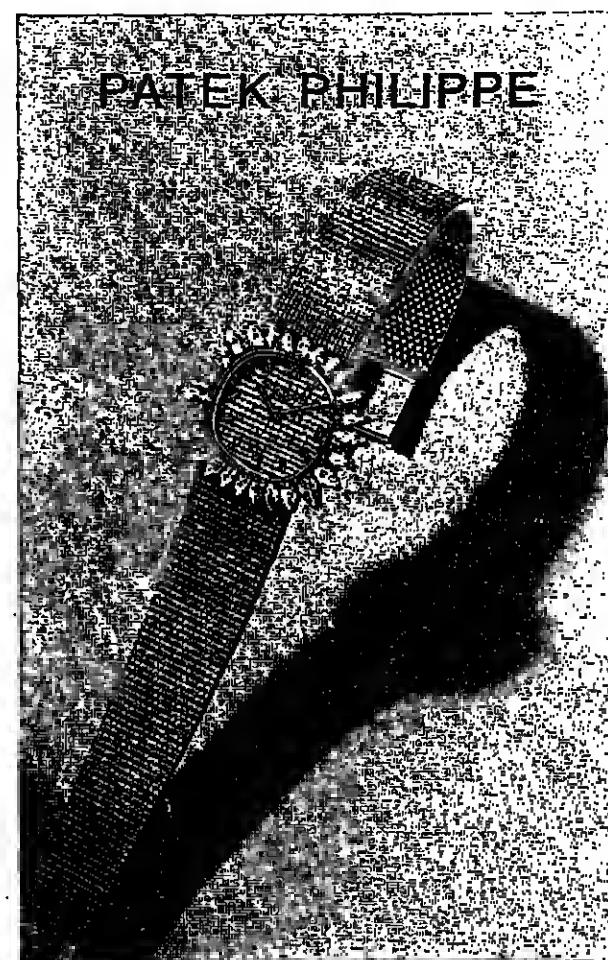
pains at the court hearing and was taken to a hospital, where his condition was described as satisfactory.

Cellblock 1 houses 180 inmates. After the prisoners took over, insisting that it was a revolution not a riot, some 120 of their number asked to be housed elsewhere. The prison has a total inmate population of about 1,100.

A steady stream of negotiators included Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy, District School Board President Marion Barry and aides to Mayor Walter E. Washington.

The disturbance began when Mr. Hardy and William Claiborne, a Washington Post reporter, entered the cellblock. Prisoners seized Mr. Hardy and told him, "You're a prisoner." The inmates threatened to kill the commissioner unless they were given "unconditional freedom," according to Mr. Claiborne, who was permitted to leave the cellblock.

Mr. Claiborne acted as a go-between for prisoners and negotiators.



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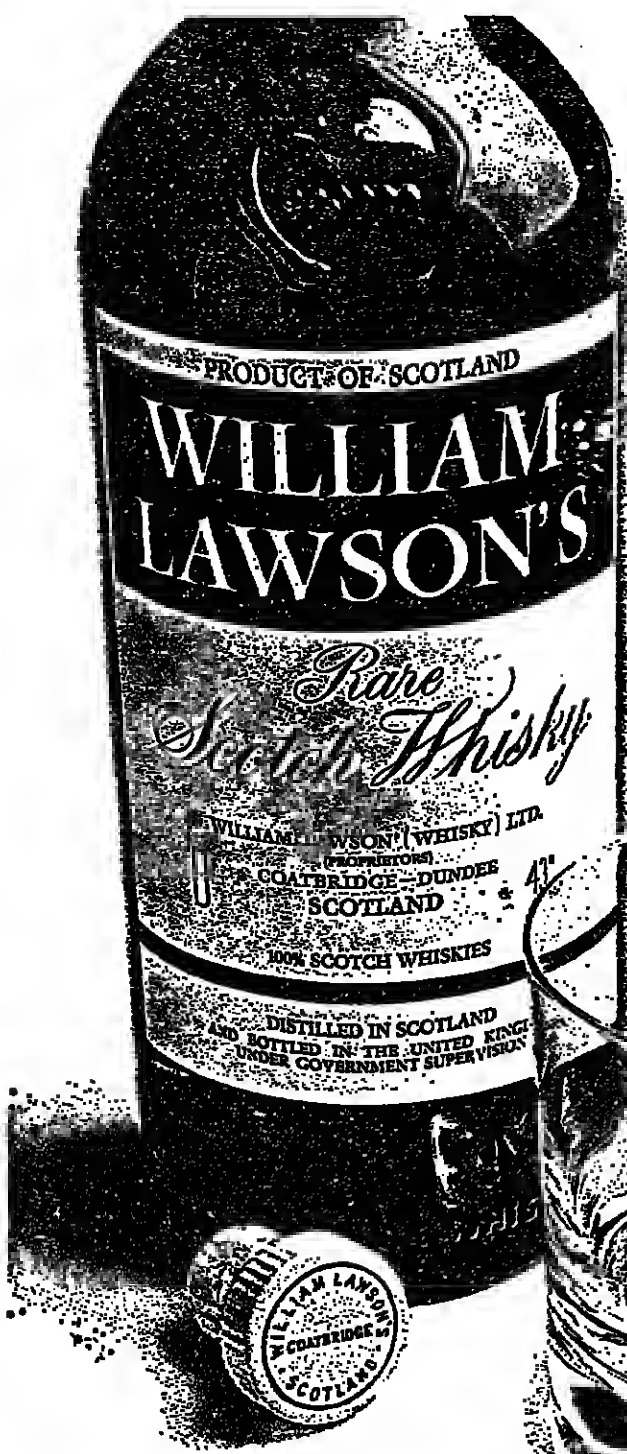
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Protestant Gangs Rampage Through Belfast, Shoot Two

BELFAST, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Protestant gangs attacked British troops throughout Belfast, shot a soldier and a civilian and beat up a policeman today in retaliation for a raid on a Protestant club, an army spokesman said.

In Protestant districts of the capital, mobs attacked three police stations and broke up the interior of a Roman Catholic church in the early morning hours.

Soldiers arrested 22 men in the raid last night and held another nine after the disturbances today. Ironically, the fiercest rioting was sparked by rumors that they had picked up convicted murderer Augustus Spence, a leader of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force.

Wrong Man But instead, troops had arrested Spence's brother, William.

"We were looking for one man in particular when we raided the club," the army spokesman said. "The reaction after that seems to have been out of all proportion to the military operation. We were fired at in nearly every Protestant area, which is something that hasn't happened to us in a long time."

A sniper shot the soldier in the head as his patrol was investigating a fire in a Roman Catholic shop, the spokesman said. The soldier is in serious condition. Shortly afterward, a mob dragged a policeman from his car, and beat him up before releasing him.

Later in the morning, gunmen

firing at an army truck in southern Belfast, hit a passing motorist in the face and shoulder as he pulled up behind the army vehicle.

Rubber Bullets

Protestant mobs attacked three police stations with bombs, stones and rifle fire and broke into St. Anthony's Catholic Church, where they wrecked stained glass windows and pews. When troops firing rubber bullets drove them from the building, they burned down an adjoining church meeting hall.

Gangs also burned down two Catholic-owned bars and a factory, several Catholic-owned shops and a number of cars and buses.

Bus service in some parts of the city was suspended.

Dublin Bank Robbery

DUBLIN, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Six men robbed a Dublin bank of more than \$30,000 here today and police probed links to the Irish Republican Army.

Victims of the raid said the men, all armed with pistols, carried out the attack in military style and addressed each other as "major" and "commandant."

In the Irish Republic's biggest bank raid in recent years, the men seized the bank's manager at his suburban home at breakfast and drove him to the bank.

One gunman remained behind with the manager's wife and two children, holding them at gunpoint for an hour before locking them in a garage.

The raiders locked the bank staff in the vault after clearing it out, and escaped in the manager's car. They served tea and treated the staff of 22 courteous-ly, one of the victims said.

A bank spokesman said two of the gunmen appeared to have Northern Ireland accents.

Cairo Collision Kills 3

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Three airmen were killed when two Egyptian trainer planes collided in mid-air over a residential area on the outskirts of Cairo, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

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A NOT SO ROYAL WELCOME—Queen Elizabeth II being escorted through crowds of jostling students demonstrating against her visit to Stirling University in Scotland.

Police Shield Elizabeth of Scottish Vis

Tour Costs Spark Protests by Students

STIRLING, Scotland (Reuters).—Queen Elizabeth II was given police protection and anti-marchers' shields waved flags and shouted slogans while she visited Stirling University.

Several hundred students shouting "Queen out" around the British monarch her entourage during a anti-royalty demonstration, presided in this Scottish town.

The queen, who arrived in Scotland on Oct. 10, was escorted by police through a crowd of students, many of whom were shouting "Queen out" and "Down with the monarchy."

The police drove a w of officers between the jostling crowds at one point and other officers used shields to keep her from a on a stairway.

As she moved about the town, the queen was surrounded by small groups of demonstrators, some of whom chanted "Down with the monarchy" and "Queen out."

She said she left the "laughing and having herself immensely."

There was no immediate threat from Buckingham Palace, the queen's official London.

A university official said the queen was not menaced by the demonstrators and the university, Sir Derek Lang, a queen was "not unduly

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The Deplorable Policy

The destruction of the French mission in Hanoi was truly, as President Pompidou phrased it, a deplorable act. And, like the damage wrought in the North Vietnamese dike system, it was the result, whether by accidental American bombing or a by-product of Hanoi's defenses, of a deplorable policy. Like the dikes again, the deaths and wounding in the French mission can be argued over, so far as specific intent is concerned. But such incidents are inevitable when a nation resorts to strategic bombing.

There is irony in the fact that the victims of this fallout from the bombing should be the French, hosts to the Paris peace talks, and actively promoting them. There is irony, too, in that this episode should occur at a time when the Paris discussions are apparently at their most sensitive stage. Finally, it is ironic that the bombing of central Hanoi should come on the heels of Senator McGovern's major campaign speech on Vietnam—timed, it almost seems, to highlight the strong points in his statement and cover the weak spots with smoking debris.

That Mr. Nixon wants peace in Vietnam can be assumed. That he has made a large number of diplomatic concessions to secure it is evident enough from the record. That Mr. McGovern's "plan" is simplistic, and overlooks such matters as Hanoi's insistence on a political settlement before the Americans pull out—a settlement, in other words, imposed by the United States on Saigon—is also capable of demonstration. The great weakness in the President's approach, how-

ever, is that he has coupled his efforts for peace with a bombing of the North that is, whatever the political limitation with respect to targets, whatever the accuracy of modern bombing methods, in practice a virtually unlimited attack upon North Vietnam as a whole.

This is not what the American policy-makers have said they wanted. It has been a cardinal point of pronouncement on the war that North Vietnam is not to be destroyed, not to be invaded, not to be changed in governmental or territorial structure. This is not like World War II, when unconditional surrender of the Axis, however modified in fact, was the theoretical goal. But once the bomber fleets are sent over, they develop blind spots, their military targets involve civilian deaths and civic devastation.

It is true that much of this applies to tactical bombing, in South Vietnam, as well. And here it is the people the Americans profess to be protecting who are the chief sufferers. But at least here the guilt is shared; the aim is concrete; the enemy soldiers suffer, too, and their aggressive purposes are expressly combatted. It is not the kind of generalized fury from the clouds that has brought moral reproach upon the United States in the North—and done so little to advance its own goals.

Peace seems still possible in Vietnam. It is desirable for all concerned. But the latest wreckage in Hanoi and its repercussions only emphasize that if peace comes it will be despite, not because of, the bombing of the North.

Diplomacy by Terror

The devastation of the French diplomatic mission in Hanoi during an American air attack dramatizes the inherent contradictions of administration policy in the effort to settle the war in Indochina.

Any bombing raid on the heavily populated Hanoi-Haliphong area carries with it a high risk of loss to civilian lives and property. The accidental bombing of the French mission merely serves to illuminate the more widespread destruction that has taken place during the systematic bombings of the past few months, reinforcing the testimony of numerous visitors to the region.

Administration spokesmen have argued that the President's bombing policy—which has rained more explosives on Indochina in the past 21 months than fell on Nazi Germany during all of World War II—is consistent with international law because it follows the rule that "the loss of life and damage to property must not be out of proportion to the military advantage gained." But the administration's own intelligence experts have severely discounted the military effects of the bombing in the North on the war in the South.

The latest attack on Hanoi is particularly incompressible because it was made at a time when top American and North Vietnamese negotiators were engaged in what the President himself described last week as "sensitive" diplomatic talks in Paris. There is no evidence to indicate this untimely incident was the result of some military aberration, like the allegedly "unauthorized" raids ordered by General Lavelle during another period of delicate diplomatic maneuvering last year. Indeed, Defense Secretary Laird has indicated that raids on the North will continue unabated.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the President is conducting a deliberate campaign of diplomacy through terror, attempting to bomb the people of North Vietnam into submission to his terms at the Paris talks. Even if this were possible, which is extremely doubtful, the present bombing policy in defense of a discredited cause, as Sen. McGovern has forcefully pointed out, morally indefensible. In the name of America, which has suffered inestimable damage at home and abroad, it must be stopped.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Crime and a Blunder

The bombing of Hanoi by the United States yesterday almost defies analysis. The peace talks in Paris are at their most sensitive stage. At such a moment, it is hard to imagine any act of war that could be more foolish, or more provocative to North Vietnam, or which could go more sharply against the professed policy of President Nixon of reaching a settlement. There have been blunders in American policy before but this raid seems inexplicable.

Everyone knows by now that the American military has a mind of its own. It may be that yesterday's action comes into this category. Many of the top brass in Vietnam still feel that military victory is the only way to bring the war to an end. They mistrust all political solutions.

On the other hand, the bombing may simply have been an administrative blunder. Whatever the cause, an immediate investigation is essential.

—From the Times (London).

Looking After Saigon

Severe damage to the French delegation building in Hanoi during an American bombing raid over the city, causing serious injuries to the head of the mission, had no apparent effect on the high-pressure peace talks being conducted in the French capital between Dr. Kissinger and Hanoi's envoy, Le Duc Tho. The French government has sensibly taken a low-key attitude to the episode and clearly will not let it interfere with the use of Paris as the site for the peace talks.

It is evident that the Paris talks have indeed come to their "crunch." President Nixon said at his press conference last Thursday that the mining and the bombing

of North Vietnam will continue "until we get some agreement on the negotiating front." Mr. Nixon does not intend to repeat what he believes was the mistake made by President Johnson in calling a premature bombing halt. This hard-nosed policy can be contrasted with the position taken by Senator McGovern in his broadcast on Tuesday, which amounted in essence to the advocacy of capitulation. . . . Mr. Nixon, constrained by power, is pledged not to agree to a settlement which would impose a Communist government, "directly or indirectly." This is what the tussle in Paris is all about. It is one of the most crucial negotiations of our time.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Political Skill Noted

For a finance minister to emerge with credit from a series of financial scandals which have severely damaged the credit of the government to which he belongs is an operation calling for no little political skill. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears to have brought it off. A recent opinion poll published shows him leading the field as a hypothetical presidential candidate of the present majority.

These polls were taken before Mr. Messmer's speech in the National Assembly last week, but also before Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's speech last week—his first "political" speech for a year, and one which seems likely to have raised his standing even higher with public opinion. Its moderate and reasonable tone contrasted very favorably with the near-hysterical cries emitted in the past week or so by various Gaullist spokesmen, on whose nerves the long succession of scandals has clearly begun to tell.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1897

LONDON—Mr. Charles Pollack successfully crossed the English Channel from Southampton to Auberville yesterday in a balloon, in less than seven hours. The feat has only been performed about a dozen times before, the first recorded one being January 7, 1785, when Blanchard and an American narrowly made it from Dover to Calais. Granted a new era is being ushered in, but when it does become common, what will become of the Custom House?

Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1923

NEW YORK—Something of a surprise was sprung in baseball circles here today when it was announced that, in spite of the disastrous ending of the World Series by the loss of four straight games on the part of the Yankees, Miller Huggins was re-engaged for next year as manager of the New York American baseball club. Critics had expected that Huggins's scalp be demanded as the result of the poor showing of the Yankees in the big series.



Greece Drifts Under Papadopoulos

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—Modern Greece is accustomed to having a democratic society without a democratic state but whenever any government has been in office too long, not permitting this ebullient people to play its favorite game of party politics, it is heading for trouble. Such is the situation today for the regime of George Papadopoulos, chief of the conspiracy of colonels which seized power here in April, 1967.

Papadopoulos would seem to be a complete dictator, holding all reins of control: regent, in the absence of exiled King Constantine; prime minister, defense minister, foreign minister, minister for planning and government policy. His photograph in public and private buildings around the country becomes larger as those of the king and queen diminish.

But this is illusory. There is every evidence that he feels insecure. He is protected by his own special personal guard of 285 picked soldiers including frogmen. His staff takes pains to purchase food and medicines for their boss at continually shifting shops. He rides about in an armored limousine.

There seems no visible reason for all these precautions. The internal political opposition is pitiful and disunited. The opposition abroad, continually bickers. The position of King Constantine, an exile in Rome since his counter coup attempt flopped, seems ever weaker. And although former Prime Minister Karamanlis is held acceptable to the army as well as diverse political elements, he has been absent in Paris for nine years. Nevertheless, the "revolution" the regime claims it installed has achieved remarkably little and is clearly faltering. This evident fact is seized upon by the unstable, kinetic Greeks. They like movement in their politics, wherever it may lead, and they feel stultified.

No Reforms

None of the basic reforms promised has been achieved. Education remains a mess. The economy is superficially healthy because of large income from tourists and remittances from shipping or from Greek workers in West Germany. But there is growing inflation. And as Greeks seek jobs in the Common Market area, industry here may be forced

to hire additional cheap African labor. Social problems are arising.

Corruption, a traditional curse in this country where political power has customarily been based on office-holding and dispensing favors, is now again widespread. Moreover, it can no longer be aided by an unfettered press or in a free parliament.

The mere fact that Aristotle Onassis is challenging the legality of a government decision to refuse him a promised oil contract is held by many to indicate the shipping tycoon suits forth-coming changes in the air.

Papadopoulos proved himself a brilliant organizer and conspirator in taking power but has displayed no equal talent in applying it. He shows no public relations sense, is a painfully bad speaker and terrible on television. He is very secretive (having been a professional intelligence officer) and never discloses his hand to anyone.

Added together, these factors breed resentment. The armed forces must almost inevitably play a role in any change of the power structure. But the army is no longer royalist, the old monarchist officers having been purged. This limits one obvious option for Papadopoulos—to summon back Constantine as a token of legal continuity. It might even make it difficult to attempt another formula by inviting the young crown prince here for his education; or to seek another ruler among royal relatives.

A Republic?

Equal problems are posed by any thought of proclaiming a republic—which has happened before in modern Greece. That requires another referendum to formally oust the king, necessarily trapping the political constitution proclaimed and approved in 1959.

Papadopoulos is therefore impelled to continue temporizing;

but his fellow colonels in the original revolutionary council show signs of getting fed up. Last July he was forced to re-admit to his cabinet several officers whom he had formerly discarded. Now certain among them hint willingness to discard their chief.

A mist of uncertainty is forming over Greece. The government proved it was not really revolutionary by failing to revamp fundamental policy and also failing to establish any power base outside the armed forces—always subject to future factionalism among officers. And it never managed to develop sufficient momentum to avoid a policy of drift and compromise.

This situation and resulting uncertainty may continue for months or even a few years; but there are increasing indications that Papadopoulos is inching toward downfall—most probably because of opposition from his own associates.

McGovern Discovers Crime

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Sen. George McGovern has discovered crime. To the considerable relief of his staff, his conclusions about crime in America are that there is too much of it, not too little of it, and to the relief of the rest of us, he has not yet blamed crime in America on the Vietnam war. What he does want to do, one gathers from his rather vague references to the subject, is to have Washington instruct the cop on the beat how to stop crime. As he put it, "to strengthen the capability of the police."

Actually, the police are pretty capable as they are. Sure, we need more capable police even as we need more capable presidential candidates. But the problem isn't so much the police. Commissioner Patrick Murphy of New York City gave a resonant speech on the subject last winter. He was addressing the Bar Association of the City of New York and he used very direct language. He said: "This court system is in bankruptcy. It simply doesn't work. You all know this, I am not telling you anything new."

The courts, he continued, must bear "the giant share of the blame for the increase in crime." Commissioner Murphy ran his fingers over the ugly profile . . . "In 1960 the New York City Police Department made 35,629 felony arrests. Last year we made 64,043 felony arrests. Exactly 532 of them went to trial, 553 out of 94,800." What happened to all the others? "The rest of them were, guesses, disposed of. Disposed of means dismissed outright, reduced to misdemeanors via plea bargaining, reduced to much lesser felonies via plea bargaining," and so on.

But, Why?

Now why has the court system broken down? In part, to be sure, because in our licentious age there are more lawbreakers than ever. But there is also less punishment than ever, and the reason for this is that the Supreme Court under Earl Warren, by the narrow margin, bequeathed us with interpretations of the 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments which positively leer at law enforcement.

Even so friendly an observer of the Supreme Court as the New York Times' Fred Graham acknowledges the correlation between the critical Warren Court decisions, and skyrocketing crime.

Recently in California the police hunted in on a suspected dope peddler, and kept his house under surveillance. In due course the woman of the house threw out her trash, which was picked up by a truck. The police stopped the truck, inspected the trash and found there narcotics debris—half-smoked marijuana cigarettes, etc., etc. They arrested the guy, he moved to suppress the evidence and, you guess it, following one of the Warren decisions (Mapp v. Ohio), the California courts ordered the case dismissed. Because searching the discarded trash without a warrant was a violation of the dope peddler's 5th Amendment rights.

Now that case is being appealed by the State of California to the Supreme Court, which has granted certiorari (Calif. v. Krivda). I'd like to know: how does Candidate McGovern stand on the issues? Richard Nixon has certainly not stopped crime in America, but he has sent the Supreme Court two realists who will almost certainly vote in a direction other than Mapp, or Miranda: in the direction of a return to effective justice. In the direction, if you prefer, of Justice Cardozo, who on one famous occasion reminded us that the purpose of a trial is to determine whether or not the accused is guilty, rather than whether the constable has blundered.

Would the nominees of President McGovern to the Supreme Court treat the narrow and disabling decisions of Messrs. Warren, Douglas and Clark as aberrations, as grants of sand to be removed from the judicial gears? Or would they leave them there, and throw in a little more for good measure?

Stunily said: Would he appoint men like Rehnquist to the Supreme Court or men like Ramsey Clark? My guess is that the next time the lady throws out the trash at the Krivda house it will include narcotics debris and McGovern stickers.

This is one more clear case of the perversion of public institutionalities for Republican political advantage in order to deceive the American people as to the proposals of the benefits and costing taxpayers thousands of dollars in unnecessary printing costs.

BERNARD L. GREEN JR., ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, RICHARD H. MOORE, Paris.

Word Benders

All hall Waverley Root for his attack (Herald, Oct. 9) on "dis-economy" a small blow in the language. May I submit a few others which I have recently seen in government correspondence?

"Dis-economy" for high costs heads my list. Then comes a

A Bumper Sticker Tells The Story

By David S. Brode

WASHINGTON.—The bumper strip of the year turned in Washington the other day. Beautiful in its simplicity, test as a capsule of the mood, it reads: "MY VOTE CANC: YOURS."

More accurately than any other bumper strip, that little strip, spotted in traffic, tell what to know about the mood, it reads: "MY VOTE CANC: YOURS."

There's no nonsense which candidate or party driver of that car is supposed to know about voters suggests that they think much of Richard I and care even less for George Govern.

There's certainly no way identify as a Democrat, Republican, Parties? Who? We're right down to nub now—to the good old A can gesture: a finger up and the same to you, fella; don't like it, you can jump!

Mr. Nixon, who has, spe million bucks or so on po tell him what he could fin for himself? If he ventures the White House, has clear ten the message.

A month ago the President talking about seeking a p mandate from the voters it stalemated domestic pro Now he's promising only achievements. He won't taxes, he says. He won't h job quotas. He won't rewar fare losers. And he won't bombing anything left star in Indochina.

There is a precedent for of course. In 1964 Lyndon, son won a landslide victo promising not to abolish Security, not to sell the and not to saw off the E Seaboard and float it o' r. Somehow he forgot to m he was planning to fight in Vietnam.

As Voters...

As voters, we probably d what we get from these elections. It's our judgment just the candidates, that forms can safely be ignore party labels forgotten.

It's our decision if we s: Nixon back to office with other Democratic Congress are confused about what s from government, and t contrive to give our public ants such conflicting signs they can do anything they—or nothing at all.

In some ways, we want more from government. We want more police protection and Social Security; we want controlled and we want our tor bills paid.

But in the next breath demanding that the burea get off our backs. Don't l us with busing orders or housing plans; and by all r don't raise our taxes.

We're not notably consist any respect. We want to be Russians and Chinese in places, but we want to en draft. We want the bene! mass production technique we want relief from the dr of assembly-line jobs.

The politicians in the co including the President, abandoned any hope of u us sort out our conflict demands, or even making w sider what price we're ready to pay for the gover services we want.

They, too, are taking th way out, and conducting th paign at the level of the common denominator. Bar the spring George Wallace ed to have reached the ne nadir with his slogan, Them a Messenge.

Now, even that vague coe is too affirmative in tone. The banner reads: "MY CANCELS YOURS."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being filed. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed, with initials, but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing their complete address.

PARIS FILMS

Fact, Fiction, 'L'Attentat'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT).—"L'Attentat," which is packing in at the Rex, Boul' Mich', Rm. 10, is a film that is not only inspired by the Ben Barka affair, but also by the fact that the authors of the film, Ben Barka and Jorge Semprun, have had to invent the missing scenes. As their film is fiction, it does not pose as a documentary, but it is a gripping thriller.

A North African leader of the living in exile in Geneva, is killed by the authorities of his country. They are anxious to cover the whereabouts of the leader from his Swiss sanctuary to Paris, the best being an emotional television broadcast which will benefit his cause. He is then and with the complexity of the local secret service—is kidnapped and tortured to death by questioning by his enemies.

In the motion picture, the left-leader's fate is the pivot on which all revolves, but the plot is chiefly concerned with a man who betrays him. This character is a frayed, old character, a neurotic literary figure who, apprehended for illegal activities, turns police spy to spy imprisonment. It is he who advises the revolutionary North African to visit Paris. He is then with the consequences of his actions. He records his confession prior to his planned suicide and invites an American journalist to come and hear it. The American—ostensibly of liberal persuasion—proves to be an agent of the CIA. He shoots the American journalist dead and destroys the telephone tape. A long arm of coincidence catches out here to point parallel guilt on Yankee interference.

As a concession to popular taste, there is also a love story, a dismal romance of the unloving informer with a high-end American girl and, perhaps as a concession to censorship, there is a fearless police officer who is determined to make thorough investigation of the murder happenings.

The screenplay is artfully deconstructed and twisted. It is vividly and swiftly under the direction of Ben Barka. A sequence in which the informer is abducted from a Paris-Germany-des-Près street—where Ben Barka admittedly is electric with the suspense at few but Hitchcock can do.

The acting maintains a lofty level throughout with Jean-Louis Trintignant as the conscience-ridden turncoat, with François Perier as the honest policeman, with Michel Bouquet as the oily eminence grise, with Philippe Noiret as the tricky television official and with Jean Seberg as the wide-eyed innocent from the United States. As the martyred revolutionary Gian Maria Volonte contributes a surprisingly subdued portrayal, dignified and notable for its understatement of pathos, a performance, clean of his customary bombast, his best work as yet on the screen. Michel Piccoli is seen briefly in what is apparently a cartoon of the late Gen. Mohammed Oufkir.

"L'Attentat" may not always be persuasive in its speculations, but it is a neatly knit and gripping thriller.

The Italians appear to be the only people left who can laugh—and make others laugh—about sex. It is the Italian movie-makers who are now fabricating what were once known as French bedroom farces. Add to the jolly Rabelaisian series "Dino Risi's 'Vedù Nudo'" (at the Elysées Lincoln II) and the Saint Germain Village in its original version. A collection of short, spiky sketches. It is irresistibly funny stuff, bright with boisterous fooling and fetching comic conceits. Each of the sketches has a surprise finish, and they are recommended as a refreshing tonic after so many lugubrious, heavy sex dramas from other lands. Nino Manfredi distinguishes himself as a versatile clown, playing seven different roles, and Sylvia Kosmina is a beauty who should be more frequently seen.

"Hospital" (at the Quintette II and the Concorde-Palace in English) is an original by Paddy Chayefsky. Aside from some glib dialogue here and there, its beginning seems to have been written by Faith Baldwin and its ending by Edgar Wallace. It discloses at the start an overworked, alcoholic doctor of a large Manhattan hospital. His private and professional troubles increase his addiction to the bottle and he seems headed for a nervous breakdown. Part II is devoted to a frantic chase after a homicidal maniac who is at large in the wards. George C. Scott, always a satisfactory actor, brings some ironic humor to the schizophrenic proceedings. In Jean-Michel Barjot's "What

Gian-Maria Volonte and Michel Piccoli in 'L'Attentat'.



a Flash" (at the Studio de la Harpe), the French underground film surfaces to reveal that it has been much influenced by its American ancestors. As in the house-brewed undercover movies, especially the earlier ones, there is much nudity, some orgies, transvestites, piercing cries, racy "music," improvised exchanges and general abandon. It marks a breakthrough here, for none of the Andy Warhol-Paul Morrissey productions have as yet been accorded public showing in France. Meanwhile, the tone of the American avant-garde has changed somewhat—compare "Heat" with "The Chelsea Girls"—and one becomes aware we are no longer in the Beatles era but in the Rolling Stones age.

LONDON: An Opera in Search of an Editor

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 12 (IHT).—The Sadler's Wells production of Prokofiev's "War and Peace," which had a premiere at the Coliseum last night, is, according to the program book, "the fullest version ever staged." Fuller, one should add, than the current production at the Bolshoi in Moscow.

That's what is wrong with it. The staging is ingenious, imaginative and fluent; the performance, both on the stage and in the pit, first class. What is missing is an editor as inextinguishable with a blue pencil as Prokofiev was with his pen.

"War and Peace," dating from 1947, has a good deal in common with Berlioz's "The Trojans," which has just completed a successful run at Covent Garden, notably the fact that each consists of two parts so distinct from one another, and so long, as to suggest the advisability of their being given separately on successive evenings.

Nor is it simply a matter of overall length. In both operas, and especially in "War and Peace," every single episode is too long. Berlioz and Prokofiev were facile, indefatigable composers, and with each of them it often seems as if the pen went on writing long after inspiration had flagged. Prokofiev, in "War and Peace," goes through more red lights than Bruckner in his symphonies.

A curious, and possibly significant, aspect of "War and Peace" is the fact—as I see it—that its most effective parts are the patriotic, not to call them jingoistic, scenes added by Prokofiev

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT).—There's nothing to it really. All you need to do is Richard Strauss's "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" right is five superb singing actors (two of them "high dramatic sopranos"), a solid cast of 20 for the other singing parts, a well-rehearsed orchestra free of other duties, intelligent staging and imaginative scenery equal to this immensely complex and richly symbolic work.

And Karl Böhm. Well, the Paris Opéra has provided all that, you may be surprised to learn, and the reward was a glorious success with an opera never seen in Paris until last night, and until recent years considered too long, too complicated, too esoteric, too symbolic, too Germanic—indeed, just too much for any public outside Vienna, Munich and a few other places.

Böhm is the key figure here. Invited a few years ago by the late René Nicoly, then newly named administrator of the Paris Opéra, Böhm chose to make his debut here with this work. He has championed it—conducting it in the festive opening week of the Vienna State Opera in 1955 (to some empty seats and few standees), and at the Met in 1966, and he is planning to do it at the Salzburg Festival a couple of summers hence.

At 78, he might well have chosen to take it easy with something more familiar to everyone on both sides of the curtain and



Karl Böhm

still ended up as he did last night, with everyone in the house, stars included, applauding him feverishly. But, although he now seems to reside exclusively on the highest peaks of his art, Herr Professor Doktor Generalmusikdirektor Böhm is still in there earning his way and not just collecting dividends.

But not even a great conductor can successfully plead a losing cause, and the growing popularity of "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" is one of the easily observable phenomena of the operatic world. It is perhaps that the symbols of Hofmanns-

thal's elaborate fairy tale stand for something tangible today, and that Strauss illuminated this with one of his richest scores.

The shadow of the title ("The Woman Without a Shadow") stands for fertility, the ability and desire to bear children, and the struggle to acquire a shadow is equated with the struggle to acquire humanity, for self-fulfillment. Poet and composer thought of this as their most important collaboration, as a work that stands in opposition to "The Magic Flute," as their "Rosenkavalier" does to "The Marriage of Figaro."

The Empress and Emperor are a couple of Beautiful People, leading selfish and superficial lives in a ramified atmosphere, when she is reminded that she must acquire a shadow or be recalled to the spirit world whence she came and her husband turned to stone. She is taken to earth by her human-hating nurse to the miserable hut of Barak the Dyer, where they plan to acquire the shadow of his wife by preying on her sex fantasies, her poverty, her exasperation with her husband—for Barak, despite a profound and simple compassion for his fellow man, simply does not understand his wife. The humanity the Empress learns from Barak is the key to resolving the problem of both couples, but through struggle and self-knowledge and not by deus ex machina.

Transformations All this is accompanied by many transformations from one sphere to another, with disembodied voices, apparitions, emissaries from the spirit world and all the paraphernalia of a myth created from scratch. It got so complicated that Hofmannsthal simultaneously wrote a novella to help explain it all.

Novelists are no help in a theater, however, and the considerable achievement of the young stage director, Nikolaus Lehnhoff, was to clarify the story with telling gesture and significant movement—one foot in the fairy-tale world and the other in the real one. The designer, Jörg Zimmermann, provided sets and costumes of lavish imagination, responsive to the demands of the story and adaptable to the technical limitations of the Paris stage.

The two frightfully difficult and arduous soprano parts were splendidly sung and passionately acted by Christa Ludwig as the Dyer's Wife and Leonie Rysanek, sounding far from vocal problems of recent years, as the Empress. James King's ringing tenor was in prime condition, and he made the most of what is rather a two-dimensional figure as the Emperor. Walter Berry's warm bar-

itone and straightforward acting made him a moving Barak, while Ruth Hesse richly sang and powerfully conveyed a sense of pure evil as the nurse.

In the rest of the cast, Jean-Pierre Laffage was a resonant Messenger of the Spirits, Helmut Gattai the amplified voice of the Emperor's falcon, and Raymond Steffner, José Delfont and Rémy Corazza were Barak's trio of deformed brothers. They and others too numerous to mention distinguished themselves.

Meanwhile, the orchestra pit was a volcano—a well-organized volcano—from which every aspect of Strauss's two differentiated orchestral worlds emerged with clarity, richness and incredible vitality. The Opéra's orchestra, incidentally, has been devoting itself to this task while the Opéra-Comique orchestra more or less anonymously has taken on the duties for the concurrent performances of "Norma."

Apropos, the mid-performance illness of the tenor that caused the interruption of the season-opening "Norma," Bernard Lefort, the director of the Opéra, has called attention to the absence of a permanent salaried troupe at the Opéra from which understudies for all but major roles could be drawn, and to the house's labor rules, which permit understudies to leave the theater after the performance begins, thus providing no protection for a disabling illness in midstream.

Mr. Lefort also notes that he called the attention of the appropriate authorities to this situation last year, warning of the possibility of unavoidable cancellations.

There are various ways in which major opera houses protect themselves in such situations. Either it is a repertory house with a large permanent company to draw on, or a theater in a city (Vienna, Milan) that is a center for singing, or (as in Italy) in a situation in which understudies are obligatory and available after the performances have begun, or in a country (Germany) where a replacement may be sought from a neighboring theater, or a production that has been double-cast or where singers have been hired simply to be available in the case of (usually anticipated) collapses.

As things stand, few if any of these conditions apply to Paris, and the director is at the mercy of the elements, so to speak, unless he sings the role in question himself (and Mr. Lefort is unfortunately a baritone). But with a changing of the guard coming up, it is something to think about. As usual, the secret ingredient is money.

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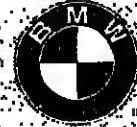
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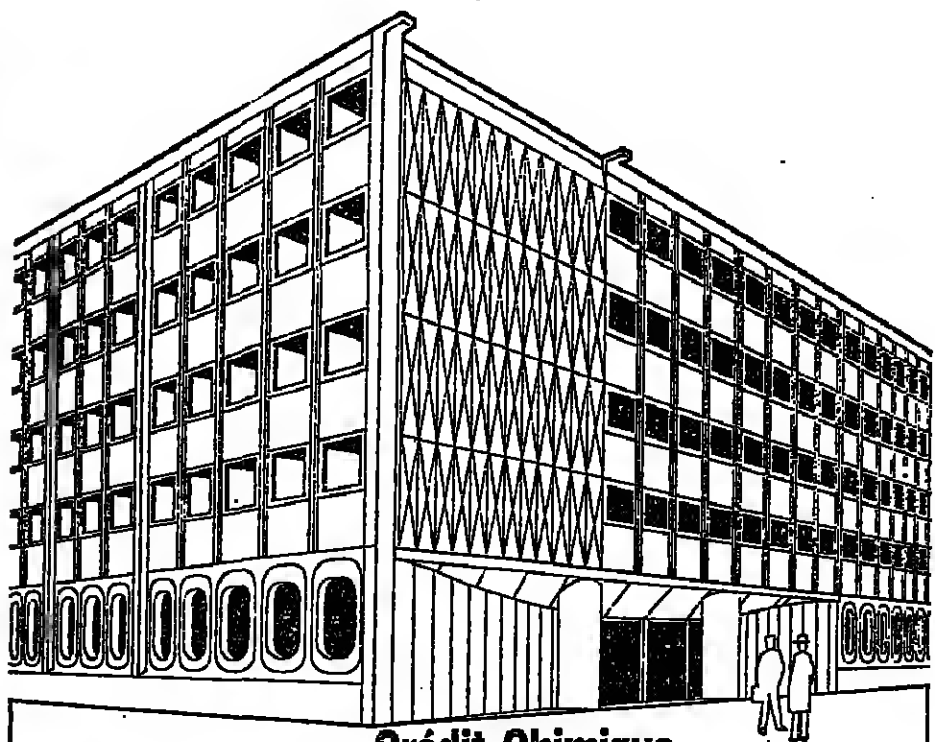
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Market Summary

Oct. 12, 1972

Most Active—New York

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Brunkow	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—

Most Active—American

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Brunkow	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—

Most Active—European

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Brunkow	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—

Most Active—Japanese

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Brunkow	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
Brunkow	296.250	295.000	—	—
Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—
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Brunkow Int	296.250	295.000	—	—

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

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Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 12, 1972

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Montedison Confirms Deficit**

Montecatini Edison confirms it was operating a loss in the first eight months of 1972, despite a 4.4 percent rise in group turnover to 1,813 billion lire (\$2.3 billion) compared with the same 1971 period. It says this rise was not sufficient to offset the overall rise in production costs. Montedison, which reported a loss last year of 196.4 billion lire, also said depreciation requirements rose markedly in the period, reflecting plant development. Operations were also adversely affected by the "critical" national economic situation and by strikes, the company said.

Only to Make Bonus Issue

Sony plans to issue free-script stocks towards the end of the current six months to Oct. 31, as a result for the term were unexpectedly good, managing director Noboru Yoshida reports. He says the rate of the issue would be 0.25 new stock for one old stock. He adds Sony expects to report sales of 111 billion yen and after-tax profit of 7.5 billion yen for the current term. These compare with gross sales of 94 billion yen and after-tax profit of 6.1 billion yen for the half-year period ended April 30, 1972. Mr. Yoshida says Sony will be able to maintain the dividend of 7.50 yen share.

Shipbuilding Recovery Forecast

Espar, Forrester Ltd., a London ship broker firm, forecasts a recovery soon in world shipbuilding as a result of "the dramatic upturn in the fortunes of the shipping freight market during the past month." It says in its ship sales and purchase report for September that the major factor in the freight market upturn is the Soviet Union's "massive" grain purchases from the United States, with shipments spread over the next three years. Other factors are recent large Chinese grain purchases from Canada and

Australia, the Sino-Japanese trade talks and the improvement in the U.S. economy, the report says. But it adds shipbuilding orders will be on a more limited scale than during previous building booms and that Japan will probably be the first to take advantage of the new situation.

Honda Plans Low-Pollution Car

Honda Motor Co. plans to market low-pollution cars by the end of 1973 that meet the U.S. clean air standards. The company is currently conducting road tests with 60 cars, mounted with a 1,990-c.c. engine. The new engine, known as a Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion engine, is designed for more effective fuel combustion. But, the company says, it requires 10 percent more fuel and produces 10 to 20 percent less power than conventional engines.

U.K., Italian Firms Set Venture

Cronzio de Nora Implantati Elettrotecnici, of Italy, and Anglo American Corp. of South Africa Ltd. plan to form a joint metallurgical enterprise. Anglo American says the joint company will study and develop metal recovery techniques, processes and equipment using non-corrodable anodes. The firm says both companies have been working independently in this field, although recently they have been collaborating in the development of more efficient methods of recovering copper, cobalt, zinc and nickel.

Asahi Glass Sees Sales, Profit Rise

Asahi Glass has revised upward its sales and profit estimates for the six months ending Dec. 31 because of an unexpectedly large jump in demand for flat glass, H. Yamashita, executive director, reports. He predicts the firm will earn about 5.5 billion yen (\$17.9 million) on sales of 85 billion yen in the current term, compared with profit of 4.5 billion yen and sales of 79.9 billion yen in the like 1971 period.

EC Said to Study Ways to Unfreeze Banks' Gold

RUSSELL, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—European Market monetary officials are studying ways of changing the rules of settlement in the 7's snake-in-the-tunnel exchange margins system to take account of the fact that central banks are not willing to part with gold at the official price, a move closer to EEC Monetary Commissioner Raymond Barre today.

The source said that Mr. Barre retorts that gold has in effect been frozen as an instrument to be held among EEC nations. He believes the rules should be changed to take account of this. The idea under discussion is that gold used in inter-EEC settlements could be repurchased by the debtor at the \$35-an-ounce official price, it is understood.

Back Into System

The change, Mr. Barre is said to believe, should enable gold to return to its position as one of three reserve assets that can be used in settlement. The EECs are special drawing rights, dollars, each in the proportion that they are held in the EEC's reserves.

Price of Gold Will Increase, Banker Says

LISBON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—H.J. Schreiber, managing director of Cie Luxembourgaise de Banque, said leading international bankers no longer doubt there will be a substantial upward revaluation of the price of gold.

He told a seminar on foreign exchange management that this reflects clear intentions obtained in private talks with specialists attending the recent International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington.

"Without a gold revaluation, I do not see any way to live current monetary and foreign exchange difficulties," he added.

U.K. Reports Trade Deficit But Figures Are Distorted

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The delayed effects of July's nationwide dock strike resulted in a \$136-million deficit in Britain's overseas trade account last month, the government announced today.

Dollar Gains On Continent

FRANKFURT, Oct. 12 (AP).—A sharp upswing of the dollar in Frankfurt and other European foreign exchange markets was seen by Key West German dealers today as a sign of growing confidence in the currency.

"There appears to be a complete reversal in the market trends, with the dollar the big favorite now," the chief foreign exchange dealer of a major bank said.

The increase in the dollar has been especially marked in relation to the deutsche mark in recent days.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$410 million in the week ended Oct. 4 to \$1.613 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported.

Arab States to Discuss Accord on 20% Share

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, has invited oil ministers from Persian Gulf oil-producing areas to meet in Kuwait Sunday for an examination of agreements negotiated with major Western oil companies on participation in production.

There are indications that Libya, which was not represented by Sheikh Yamani in the negotiations, may be seeking to undermine support for the formula that will reportedly give oil-producing nations an initial ownership share of 20 percent in foreign oil companies now operating under concessions.

As the invitations went out for the Gulf producers to meet with Sheikh Yamani, Libya's Minister of Petroleum, Izzat al-Din al-Madrikh, sent to Kuwait's minister of petroleum the copy of an agreement reached between Libya and the Italian state oil company, ENI, providing for an immediate 50 percent participation in ownership for Libya in the Abu Tifal concession.

The terms of the agreement reached by Sheikh Yamani with the major oil companies, led by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Royal Dutch Shell Group and Texaco, Inc., reportedly provides for participation by host countries to rise to 51 percent only after more than 10 years.

Sheikh Yamani negotiated on behalf of his own country, the world's largest oil exporter, and Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Iraq.

The agreement, on which many key details remain secret, is subject to ratification by each of the producers. If they accept it, the agreement could have an important bearing on the settlement of compensation disputes involving foreign oil companies in Iraq and probably in Libya, where the British Petroleum concession was signed last year without compensation.

If the agreement, announced in New York last Thursday, is fully accepted as a standard for the oil industry in this region, oil experts believe it will deflect the trend toward full-scale nationalization of foreign oil companies that has been set by Algeria, Libya and Iraq. This would have major political importance for U.S. relations with the Middle East.

The two major allies of the United States in the region, other than Israel, are Saudi Arabia and Iran, which are the world's first and second-largest oil exporters, respectively.

They are also the most important known sources of oil to industrial countries that has experts predicting a world energy crisis at the end of the present decade.

Company Reports

Brunswick			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)...	153.4	125.2	
Profits (millions)...	6.93	4.52	
Per Share	0.37	0.24	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)...	457.4	370.9	
Profits (millions)...	22.76	14.87	
Per Share	1.21	0.78	
Charter New York			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Profits (millions)...	\$5.6	\$5.1	
Per Share	\$0.21	\$0.21	
Profits (millions)...	\$6.5	\$5.9	
Per Share	\$0.23	\$0.23	
a—Before securities transactions.			
b—After securities transactions.			

Chemical N.Y.			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Profits (millions) ..	\$13.54	\$17.72	
Per Share	\$0.89	\$1.30	
Profits (millions) ..	\$13.71	\$16.63	
Per Share	\$1.01	\$1.24	
Nine Months			
Profits (millions) ..	\$45.77	\$53.77	
Per Share	\$3.35	\$3.91	
Profits (millions) ..	\$46.39	\$51.67	
Per Share	\$3.40	\$3.76	
a-Before securities transactions.			
b-After securities transactions.			
Colgate-Palmolive			

Colgate-Palmolive		
Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)..	472.3	421.7
Profits (millions) ..	19.39	15.42
Per Share	0.92	0.78
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,353.0	1,205.0
Profits (millions) ..	48.4	40.48
Per Share	2.30	1.82

Per Share	1.30	1.32
Control Data		
Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions) ..	168.4	123.1
Profits (millions) ..	16.66	0.38
Per Share	1.08	—
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions) ..	460.9	405.2
Profits (millions) ..	45.71	26.35
Per Share	3.03	1.74

Eastman Kodak		
Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	385.98	765.1
Profits (millions)	18.25	125.74
Per Share	0.95	0.78
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,143.0	2,081.0
Profits (millions)	119.7	281.06
Per Share	2.23	1.75

Marine Midland Banks			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Profits (millions) ..	a10.58	a10.36	
Per Share	a0.81	a0.79	
Profits (millions) ..	b10.38	b10.51	
Per Share	b0.80	b0.8	
Nine Months			
Profits (millions) ..	a31.73	a31.51	
Per Share	a2.43	a2.41	
Profits (millions) ..	b31.84	b32.81	
Per Share	b2.44	b2.53	
a—Before securities transactions.			

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia would seek to raise its oil production from a current level of 6 million barrels daily to 20 million barrels daily in 1980. Iran has announced plans to increase output to 8 million barrels a day, more than doubling the present output.

These plans are critical for U.S. interests because the level of American imports in 1973 reached about 28 percent of domestic oil consumption. James Atkins, director of the Office of Fuels and Energy in the State Department, has estimated that import needs in 1980 would be at least 13 million barrels a day, or about 50 percent of consumption.

Without major production increases, the cost of crude oil would rise to the point where everything that runs on petroleum—which is most of the industrial activity, transportation and heating in the West—would become either critically expensive or be rationed.

Market Pulled Down By Sagging Glammers

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Sagging prices in leading glamour issues pulled the entire New York Stock Exchange list down sharply today. The result was a drop of 8.96 to 897.46 in the Dow Jones industrial average and a further dampening in investor spirits.

Essentially, the market created selling in assorted glammers with high price-earnings multiples and this pressure became accentuated in the absence of any aggressive buying. On Wall Street, brokers spoke repeatedly of "the thinness of the market," which means a lack of real liquidity.

The selling in glamour issues often came on the heels of rosy earnings reports. Eastman Kodak, for example, dropped 4 1/8 to 134 7/8 after registering record profits. Brunswick, down 2 to 29, made a yearly low at 28 1/8 after showing a 50 percent jump in quarterly earnings.

Brunswick, which carries a much lower earnings multiple, ranked as the volume leader in another slow trading day that saw a total of 13.13 million shares change hands.

Two leading glammers in the computer field—International Business Machines and Burroughs—turned downward after showing improved quarterly net income. IBM fell 1 1/4 to 384 1/2, while Burroughs sank 3 3/4 to 211.

IBM has given up a total of 15 3/4 over the last three sessions. One cloud hanging over this outstanding growth stock, in the eyes of some observers, exists in the anti-trust sector. Next Monday, the Justice Department is scheduled to file its proposed penalties in the four-year-old anti-trust suit against IBM. It is the contention of IBM attorneys that the proposed relief may be more severe than warranted because of proximity of the presidential election.

Gordon Jewelry, the biggest

point lower on the active list, gave up 2 1/2 to 20 1/4. The company's newly reported earnings were slightly lower than some Wall Street estimates.

Polaroid fell 1 1/2 to 106 5/8 in brisk trading. After the market close yesterday it reported a drop in third-quarter profits, citing major outlays for its new SX-70 instant camera and film system.

Falling 2 or more in the glamour group were Texas Instruments, Bandag, Squibb, Envirotech, Xerox, Coca-Cola, Damon, Upjohn, Honeywell, ARA Services and MGIC Investment.

"There are times in the life of the financial community when it feels blue," commented one investment advisory service. This appeared to be an appropriate statement for a market worried by the lack of a peace breakthrough on the Vietnam front as well as by fears of higher taxes, controls and interest rates in 1973.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index dropped 0.09 to 25.85, while declines led advances, 611 to 243. Turnover was 2.61 million shares, compared with 2.47 million yesterday.

Banker Charged With Stock Fraud

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—The Securities & Exchange Commission has filed a suit in court here charging a Bank of America vice-president and two others with "fraud and deceit" in the purchase and sale of stock of Western Oil Development Corp.

The civil suit asked the court to issue preliminary and permanent injunctions to halt the alleged violations of securities laws.

George L. Batis, the Bank of America officer, declined comment and referred queries to his attorney, James Brownstein, who said the suit "is a colossal mistake." He added, "I'm completely satisfied that Mr. Batis is going to be exonerated by these proceedings."

The SEC suit also names as defendants Western Oil, its president, Salvatore Tuminello, and a man described as a consultant, William S. Bennett.

Chase Names President

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Corp. said today William C. Butcher, vice chairman, has been appointed president of Chase Manhattan Corp. and the bank, succeeding Herbert C. Patterson, who resigned.

Mr. Butcher had been vice chairman in charge of planning expansion and diversification.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

September 30, 1972

ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	\$148,533,135
Precious metals	12,816,232
Investment securities:	
U.S. Government obligations	2,719,360
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	59,301,250
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	35,524,158
Other	23,071,199
Total investment securities	120,615,967
Federal funds sold	11,000,000
Loans	324,761,434
Customers' liability under acceptances	8,018,123
Bank premises and equipment	4,778,843
Accrued interest receivable	7,721,766
Other assets	11,086,641
Total assets	\$649,345,141
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
Deposits	\$560,446,031
Acceptances outstanding	22,534,438
Less held in portfolio	14,393,461
Mortgages payable	8,140,977
Accrued interest payable	1,611,806
Other liabilities	16,841,572
Unearned income	4,202,088
Allowance for possible loan losses	3,804,466
Capital funds	2,003,140
CAPITAL FUNDS	
Capital notes	808,000
Convertible capital notes	15,000,000
Stockholders' equity:	
Capital stock	11,239,490
Paid-in surplus	14,714,955
Undivided profits	10,532,616
Total stockholders' equity	36,487,061
Total capital funds	52,295,061
Total liabilities and capital	\$649,345,141

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	September 30, 1972	1971
Total capital funds	\$ 52,295,061	\$ 20,757,338
Total assets	649,345,141	376,522,223
Deposits	560,446,031	317,777,809
Income before securities gains (losses)	5,741,070	3,391,050
Net income	5,739,731	3,548,845
Earnings per share (based on average shares outstanding):		
Income before securities gains (losses) —		
Primary	2.56	1.89
Fully diluted	2.41	1.89
Net income —		
Primary	2.56	1.98
Fully diluted	2.41	1.98

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1972										1971										1970																																					
Stocks and		Div.		in \$		100s.		First		High		Low		Last		Ch'ge		—1972—		Stocks and		Div.		in \$		100s.		First		High		Low		Last		Ch'ge		—1971—		Stocks and		Div.		in \$		100s.		First		High		Low		Last		Ch'ge	

[illegible]

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS			
	As at August 15, 1972 DM 000's	As at December 31, 1971 DM 000's	change in %
ASSETS			
Cash reserves	30 186	28 133	+ 39
Billie on hand	31 659	22 011	+ 41
Due from banks	173 938	203 977	+ 17
Bonds and debt instruments	37 763	31 272	+ 21
Other securities	10 370	5 212	+ 78
Loans	365 802	189 854	+ 93
Loans on a trust basis at third-party risk	4 304	6 175	- 30
Other assets	20 313	15 181	+ 44
Total assets	632 626	508 016	+ 34
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	377 641	237 170	+ 59
Deposits	230 062	238 180	+ 4
Capital	17 600	14 225	+ 24
Published reserves	3 220	5 132	- 31
Loans on a trust basis at third-party risk	4 304	6 175	- 30
Other Liabilities	15 768	6 723	+ 135
Total Liabilities	632 626	508 016	+ 34
Engagement liabilities on bills rediscounted			
	20 461	30 350	- 33
Liabilities arising from guarantees, bill and check guarantees and warranties			
	42 767	27 768	+ 54
Liabilities involving the repurchase of items sold on pertain			
	7 650	17 150	- 55
Volume of business	763 533	593 286	+ 29
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1971 - EXTRACT			
Income		DM 34 156 429.03	
Expense		DM 33 643 062.96	
Profit		DM 513 062.07	
Net earnings for 1971		DM 513 062.07	
Profit brought forward from the previous year		DM 58 254.72	
Disposable profit		DM 571 616.78	
Allocated to sundry reserves		DM 530 000.00	
Balance carried forward		DM 1 616.78	

ADCA
Bank established 1856
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Berlin / Frankfurt

—1972— Stocks and 8's.
High-Low. Div. in 8 1962. P/E High Low Last

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These securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

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TOO MUCH

NO. 15

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By Alan Truscott

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding.

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart three.

[illegible]

A black and white cartoon illustration. In the center, a man in a trench coat and a woman in a nurse's uniform are walking. The man is holding the hand of a small child who is walking ahead of them. The woman is holding a clipboard and looking at it. The man is looking at the child. They are in a hallway with a checkered floor. In the background, there is a door and a sign that says "A GLASS DENTIST". The signature "K. Klemm 10-3" is at the bottom right.

"I'M GONNA ASK HIM IF HE CAN DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE CHEAP TOOTH FAIRY WE GOT AT OUR HOUSE."

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.

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By David Landau. Houghton Mifflin. 270 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO read David Landan's "Kissinger: The Uses of Power"—especially to read it at the present moment in the history of the war in Southeast Asia—is a depressing experience indeed. For near the end of this analysis of the mind of President Nixon's "ferocious, brilliant, and brilliant" "adviser," the author writes of the "Kissinger system" which reshaped the world after the Napoleonic wars and, later, Europe on a century of quietude before the outbreak of World War I—a system that, in Mr. Kissinger's own words, "is the product of order and will."

So, by the time he moved to top adviser, he had come to believe that world order depends on the balance of power between a superpower, as far as he was concerned, as far as the Russians were concerned, were the United States and the Soviet Union. And he had Vietnam as merely a pawn on the agenda of nego-

But, Mr. Landau continues, Kissinger's 19th-century nianchun worldview overrode everything that had developed since World War I. Kissinger failed to appreciate realistically, and therefore came a Cold Warrior in spirit.

success seemed imminent? Eveling Hanoi and Haiphong? Bombing the North's irrigation dikes? Such acts would cause mass murder and enormous destruction, but they would not stop the war in the South. There would be only one alternative left: the use of tactical nuclear weapons to rout the North Vietnamese armies from positions in South Vietnam, as Mr. Landau has already taken pains to demonstrate, the use of tactical nuclear weapons is not at all remote from Henry Kissinger's thinking. How does Mr. Landau know all

But he doesn't know it, of course. But the speculative case he makes is both plausible and persuasive, because first of all, he has so skillfully combined a steady stream of quotations with his own development with an analysis of his visible record to date. Second, he has made use of such unusual source material, including information gathered from government officials who have asked to remain unidentified (and part of that information is verbatim quotations from Mr. Kissinger off-the-record briefings of the press). And thirdly, Mr. Landau's reliability as an analyst of Mr. Kissinger's secret diplomacy has already been confirmed: for part of this book is based on a series of articles he wrote for The Har-

ward Crissmon on the negotiations Mr. Kissinger secretly undertook with the North Vietnamese in 1967; and Mr. Landau's account of these negotiations was proved to be grossly less accurate by the previously withheld portion of the Pentagon Papers that was leaked to the press in June, 1972, three months after Mr. Landau had completed the version contained in this book.

What is the picture of Mr. Kissinger that emerges here, then? Briefly, it is this: As a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany and as an astute student of international relations at Harvard, he was bound not to develop into a conventional Cold Warrior of the "Domino Theory" or "Might makes right" school of foreign policy. A fear that likely originated in the personal victimization he suffered during the death of the Weimar Republic¹ had taught him to beware of ideolo-

-Br Wil

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's Defeat Tigers, 2-1, for Pennant

ROIT, Oct. 12 (UPI)—The A's called Vida Blue out to pitch for a brilliant performance today and he Detroit Tigers, 2-1, to win the American League pennant, three games to two.

A's third qualified to meet Cincinnati Reds in the opening of the World Series on Saturday.

The rookie sensation of the A's was used only in relief as play-offs, came out of the bullpen to start the sixth and protected the 2-1 lead down to the finish—a line hit by Tony Taylor and in center field by George Sk.

Killer in Relief

Tigers jumped off to a lead in the first inning with a home run by Fred Green. But the A's never got another run to tie as the Tigers were held back by the starter and Blue Moon Odom and A's, who got only four hits.

But Odom was pitching erratically and missing the plate on most of his pitches, so Blue got the chance. The strong left hander, given an opportunity to make up for defeat in the 1971 playoffs and for a losing 1972 campaign, was more than equal to the assignment.

Blue gave up three of the five Detroit hits and had men on base in three of the four innings he worked. But none of them reached second.

In the sixth inning Blue faced only three batters, but in the seventh, with one out, Jim Northrup singled. Then came a Tony Taylor. He took two strikes, fouled off a pitch, let a ball go by, fouled off three pitches, and finally, on Blue's 11th pitch to him, he struck out.

Three K's in Seventh

Blue struck out the side in the seventh and gave up a leadoff single to pinch hitter Willie Horton in the eighth and then threw him out at second on an attempted sacrifice. He gave up a single to Cash in the ninth, but pinch

runner Joe Miekro was forced at second.

The Tigers got their run, earned, in the first when McAuliffe singled and reached second on a walk to Duke Sims. Both runners advanced on the passed ball, and McAuliffe scored on Freehan's infield out. Cash then filed out to end the inning.

A Happy Day

For Blue it was a bright day in a gloomy year. Last season he had a 24-8 record, but this year, after holding out for the early weeks of the campaign, he won only six games and lost 10. And in the playoffs against the Tigers, Blue worked only 1 1/2 innings in the first four games.

So there were questions whether he had it and whether the A's manager, Dick Williams, believed he had it. After four innings, there was no question.

Series Umpires Named

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Chris Pelekoudes of the National League will be the plate umpire when the Oakland Athletics and Cincinnati Reds play the first game of the World Series on Saturday, commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced today.

Kuhn also said that two other National League umpires, Mel Steiner and Bob Engel, would be at second base and left field respectively for the opener. For the American League umpires, Jim Honochick will be at first base, Frank Umont at third and Bill Haller in right field.

Wednesday's Line Scores

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Detroit 001 000 000 1-0 10

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Smith vs. Nastase In Davis Cup Today

By Bernard Kirsch

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12 (UPI)—When he heard the two names in the draw for the first match, Stan Smith and Ilie Nastase smiled and waved to the crowd.

Smith, 24, is the American, Nastase, 23, is the Romanian. The Davis Cup final is being held in Bucharest.

Romania, a two-man tennis nation, tomorrow becomes the first Eastern European country to be host to the Davis Cup final when Nastase plays Smith in the opening match. They will be followed by Tom Gorman of the United States and Ion Tiriac of Romania.

On Saturday, Erik Van Dillen and Smith team to meet Tiriac and Nastase. On Sunday it will be Gorman versus Nastase and Smith against Tiriac.

Gorman was selected as the number-two man because his rival, Harold Solomon, has an ailing shoulder and is slightly out of form. Neither man has ever played in a cup final but Gorman is 26 and Solomon 19, and that also may have influenced Dennis Ralston, the U.S. nonplaying captain.

Smith Took Two

Last year, the U.S. number-two man behind Smith was Frank Froehling 3d, who managed to win once. It was enough, as Smith won his two matches and the United States beat Romania, 3-2, in Charlotte, N.C. It was the second time the two countries had met, with the United States winning 5-0, in Cleveland in 1969.

This year, few in the U.S. Embassy are betting against the Romanians, and it is not only because of goodwill.

The matches are being held in Bucharest, basically, as a goodwill move on the part of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, with the advice of the State Department.

Morally, it is hard to argue against the Romanians, who have played twice in the United States. With the Davis Cup possibly being thrown open to all professionals next year, and with Tiriac, 33, retiring, this may be Romania's last chance to get in the finals.

Technically, though, a Davis Cup rule states that the "choice of ground shall lie with the nations which do not have the choice in the inter-zone semi-finals."

They were so close, it was a tough decision to make, Ralston said. "But in any case, I'll probably be second-guessed." That's only if the United States loses, and then the USLTA can also be second-guessed for having the match held in Bucharest.

So Romania prepares, and should be ready tomorrow afternoon. In the last week, 4,000 seats have been added to the stadium, and there is now room for 6,500. Nastase's picture is on display in grocery and clothing stores, making him look like a recent college graduate instead of possibly the world's best player, and the pastry shops have Davis Cup cakes the size of wedding cakes, with the ball and racket where the bride and groom should be. And if a Romanian feels like it, he can pay the equivalent of 13 cents to see the Davis Cup displayed in a local auditorium.

Whether Romania stops the four-year reign of the Americans may well be determined in the first match. Smith has beaten Nastase all three times they have met this year—including the Wimbledon final.

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So Romania prepares, and should be ready tomorrow afternoon. In the last week, 4,000 seats have been added to the stadium, and there is now room for 6,500. Nastase's picture is on display in grocery and clothing stores, making him look like a recent college graduate instead of possibly the world's best player, and the pastry shops have Davis Cup cakes the size of wedding cakes, with the ball and racket where the bride and groom should be. And if a Romanian feels like it, he can pay the equivalent of 13 cents to see the Davis Cup displayed in a local auditorium.

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